

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Uptown Suburbs Historic District

High Point, Guilford County, GF7103, Listed 1/9/2013

Nomination by Heather Wagner

Photographs by Heather Wagner, October 2011



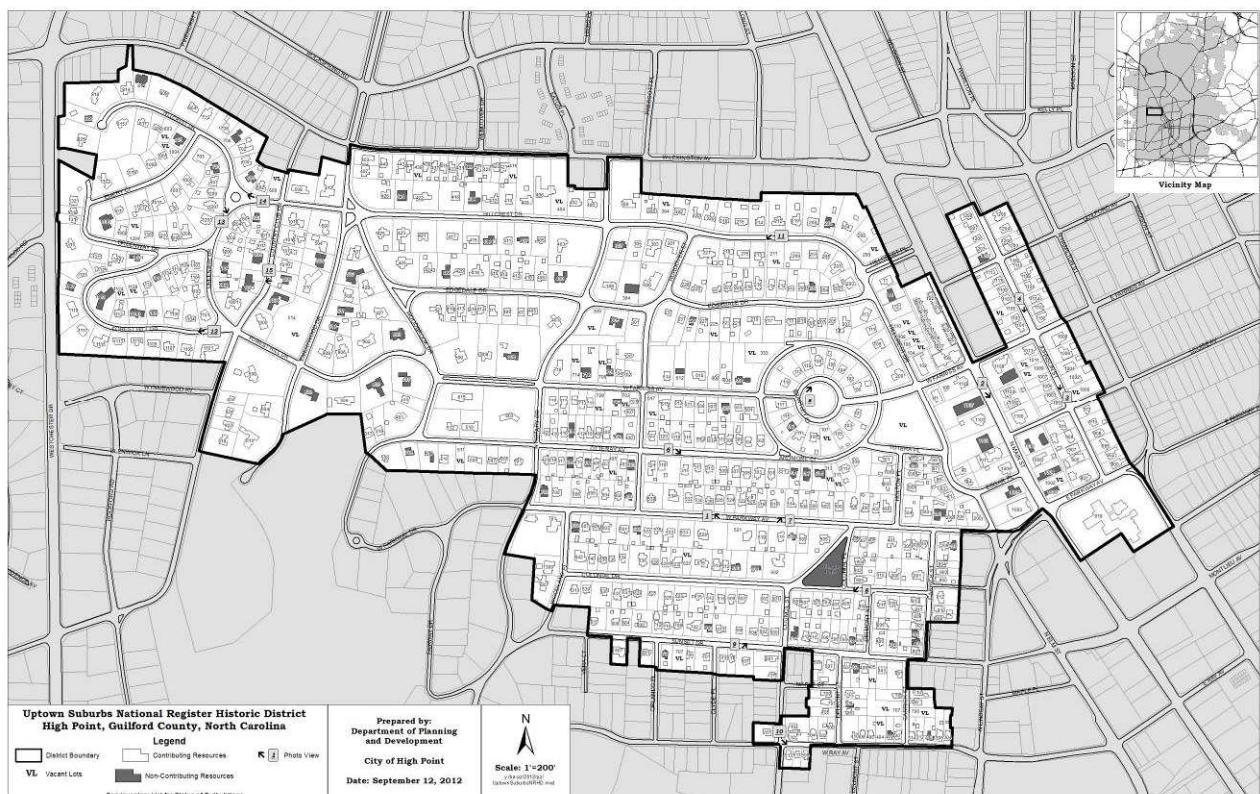
528-534 West Parkway



509-513 Ray Avenue



North Main Street, looking southeast



Historic District Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Uptown Suburbs Historic District

other names/site number Johnson Place, Sheraton Hill, The Parkway, Roland Park, Emerywood

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by West Lexington Avenue on the north, Johnson Street on the east, West Ray Street and Sunset Avenue on the south, and Westchester Drive on the west. N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town High Point N/A ☐ vicinity

State North Carolina code NC county Guilford code 091 zip code 27262

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
759	158	buildings
2	1	sites
12	21	structures
0	0	objects
773	180	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Commerce/Trade: Office Building

Religion: Religious Facility

Landscape: Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Domestic: Hotel

Commerce/Trade: Office Building

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

Social: Civic

Religion: Religious Facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Ranch

Queen Anne

Other: Period Cottage

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood: Weatherboards

Wood: Shingle

roof Asphalt

other n/a

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** moved from its original location.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development

Period of Significance

1907-1963

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Barton, Harry (architect)

Connor, Robert (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Uptown Suburbs Historic District
Name of Property

Guilford County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 330 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>587120</u>	<u>3981490</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>587660</u>	<u>3981420</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>587260</u>	<u>3981520</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>588190</u>	<u>3981420</u>

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Heather M. Wagner
organization hmwPreservation date June 1, 2012
Street & number 209 W. Trinity Avenue telephone 336.207.1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name _____
Street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Uptown Suburbs Historic District
Guilford County, North Carolina

Section 6: Function or Use

Current Functions:

Landscape: Park

Section 7: Description

Architectural Classification:

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Classical Revival

Other: Minimal Traditional

Other: Neotraditional

Italian Renaissance

Prairie School

Moderne

Art Deco

Late Gothic Revival

Materials:

Foundation: Stone: Granite

Concrete

Walls: Wood: Plywood/Particle Board

Brick

Stone: Granite

Metal: Aluminum

Stucco

Synthetics: Vinyl

Roof: Stone: Slate

Terra Cotta

Narrative Description:

The Uptown Suburbs Historic District is located in High Point, North Carolina, a city of approximately 104,000 people located in the southwest corner of Guilford County. Established in the 1850s and located at the intersection of the Plank Road and the North Carolina Railroad, High Point was named for its location at the highest point along this section of the railroad. Following the Civil War, the North Carolina Piedmont, rich in hardwoods and surrounded by farmland, developed as an industrial center in the state, its economy driven by textile and furniture manufacturing.

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Uptown Suburbs Historic District
Guilford County, North Carolina

The Uptown Suburbs Historic District comprises approximately sixty city blocks and includes the lands platted for the Johnson Place, Roland Park, The Parkway, Sheraton Hill, and Emerywood developments. The residential district is approximately eleven blocks from east to west and nine blocks from north to south and was platted between 1907 and 1946 with construction taking place from c. 1910 through the early 1960s. Platted in 1907, the Johnson Place development on the east end of the district, includes the 1000-1200 blocks of North Main Street, approximately 4500 feet northwest of the city center where Main Street crosses the railroad tracks, as well as several blocks to the east, including the Johnson Street Local Historic District. The Roland Park development, platted in 1912, begins one block west of the intersection of North Main Street and West Farriss Avenue and extends three blocks to the east with a distinctive circular court on the east end. The Parkway, platted in 1915, borders Roland Park to the south and extends four blocks from east to west. Sheraton Hill borders The Parkway to the southeast and includes approximately eleven city blocks platted in a grid pattern in 1916. The largest portion of the district is the Emerywood development, which borders Roland Park to the north and is bounded by North Main Street, West Lexington Avenue, and Westchester Drive to the east, north, and west respectively. The approximately twenty city blocks were platted in phases between 1922 and 1946.

District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures and the boundaries of most of the historic neighborhood plats. The district is roughly bounded by West Ray Avenue, Sunset Drive, Otteray Avenue, Country Club Drive, and Forest Hill Drive on the south and by Westchester Drive on the west, West Lexington Avenue on the north, and Johnson Street on the east. Properties to the south and east of the district have been significantly altered. Buildings to the southwest were generally constructed after the period of significance. Properties to the west and north are associated with other developments. North Main Street is the most significantly altered street in the district with a high percentage of late twentieth-century commercial buildings and all of the remaining homes having been converted to commercial use. For this reason the 1200-1300 blocks of North Main Street near the intersection with West Lexington Avenue were not included within the district boundary. The district was historically residential and while properties on North Main Street are now predominantly commercial, the remainder of the district remains residential in use.

High Point is located in the rolling hills of the Piedmont region and downtown High Point developed in a grid pattern with the Plank Road (now Main Street) running perpendicular to the railroad tracks. The earliest parts of the district (including Johnson Place, Parkway, and Sheraton Hill) employed a grid system that connected to the existing downtown grid and were roughly level, without geographic or topographic features influencing their layout. However, the Emerywood development on the west end

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of the district, took advantage of the gently rolling terrain. Plats of the Emerywood neighborhood favored a picturesque street arrangement with curvilinear streets arranged within a rectilinear boundary. Hillcrest Drive ran along the highest ridge of the land with streets curving and winding to accommodate valleys on the west end of the development and to provide picturesque views throughout. Streets in the district were named for families in the area (Carrick, Emery, Farriss, Holton, Johnson), for furniture styles (Colonial), or for the picturesque features of the development (Forest Hill, Greenway, Hillcrest, Parkway, Woodbrook).

Lot widths vary throughout the district due to its platting in stages, though most lots are the depth of half of a city block. The largest lots are located along North Main Street, West Parkway Avenue, and in the Emerywood development where lots along Hillcrest Drive are as large as 100-feet wide and 170-feet deep. Wide streets contribute to the perception of larger lots along these streets. Lots along Johnson Street, Edgedale Drive, West Farris Avenue, and Otteray Avenue are slightly smaller, with sixty- to seventy-five foot street frontage, 150-foot depth, and narrower streets. The smallest lots are located in the Sheraton Hill development and along Lexington Avenue, where lots measure fifty-feet by 150-feet.

Building setbacks, sidewalks, driveways, and planned greenspaces further differentiate the different developments within the district. While most homes are centered within the width of the lot, setbacks are dependant on lot depths and restrictions included in the deeds. Houses along West Parkway Avenue and in the Emerywood development are set back farther from the street, contributing to their expansive, suburban feel, while homes in Johnson Place and Sheraton Hill are set closer to the street for a more urban feel. Development plans for Johnson Place, Roland Park, and Emerywood included paved roads and sidewalks, water and sewer systems, and lighting. Sidewalks were generally placed close to the road, except along West Parkway Avenue where they are set back from the street to maximize the perceived width of the street. Most streets on the west end of Emerywood, west of Woodbrook Drive did not have sidewalks. Driveways and garages are common in the district due to its intense development during the 1920s through the 1940s, though most garages are located behind the houses, at the rear of the properties. Driveways are scarce along Johnson Street and Brantley Circle, where lots have a narrower street frontage and alleys at the rear of the lot access garages. Planned park areas were included in the plats for the Roland Park and Sheraton Hill developments; Brantley Circle remains a natural open space, while Triangle Park feature playground and picnic spaces. The 500 block of West Farris Avenue, on the west end of Roland Park, and Hillcrest Place on the east end of Emerywood, feature wide streets with narrow, landscaped boulevards. In the Emerywood development, curvilinear street patterns and irregular intersections result in circular or triangular pieces of land at several intersections.

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The district includes six properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR), three Guilford County Landmarks (GL), and the Johnson Street Local Historic District. Properties already listed in the National Register are: c. 1926 J. Vassie Wilson House (2005) at 425 Hillcrest Drive, c. 1925 Dr. Charles S. Grayson House (1994) at 1009 North Main Street, c. 1924 Hardee Apartments (1991) at 1102 North Main Street, c. 1920 Jonathan Clarence Sicheloff House (1991) at 1104 North Main Street, c. 1918 John Hampton Adams House (2001) at 1108 North Main Street, and c. 1920 A. E. Taplin Apartment Building (1996) at 408 West Parkway Avenue. The John Hampton Adams House, A. E. Taplin Apartment Building, and the c. 1924 Sidney Halstead Tomlinson House (403 Hillcrest Drive) are Guilford County Landmarks. The Johnson Street Local Historic District, designated by High Point in 1987, includes forty-two primary structures along Johnson Street on the east end of the district.

A wide range of architectural styles are found in the Uptown Suburbs Historic District, due to the prosperity of its residents and the woodworking and furniture industries in High Point, which closely followed (and sometimes set) stylistic trends in residential design. The most common house styles in the district are Transitional Queen Anne-style houses, Craftsman-style bungalows, Colonial Revival- and Tudor Revival-style houses, smaller Period Cottages and Minimal Traditional-style houses, and Ranch-form houses. Less prevalent styles in the district are the Neoclassical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Prairie, Georgian Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and Art Moderne styles.

Developed as middle- to upper-class residential suburbs, the Uptown Suburbs Historic District is composed of predominantly single-family houses. However, several historic apartment buildings, historic churches, and modern commercial buildings are located in the district, mostly along North Main Street. All residential structures in the district have brick foundations (some have been painted or covered with stucco) and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise noted. Wood weatherboards and wood shingles are the most common exterior materials in the Johnson Place, Roland Park, The Parkway, and Sheraton Hill developments. Brick veneer, laid in a common bond unless otherwise noted, is found in all parts of the district, but is most prevalent in the Emerywood development. Windows are generally wood, double-hung windows and Craftsman-style windows, as noted in the inventory list, are those with narrow vertical panes in the upper sash above a single-light lower sash. Overall, buildings within the district retain a high level of integrity with replacement doors and windows illustrating the most common alteration.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**Inventory List**

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by house number. Building names and construction dates were derived from city directories 1910-1962; the 1917, 1924, and 1950 Sanborn maps for High Point; and the county tax records. Houses are named for the first known occupant. However, due to the large size of the district and its lengthy period of development, a single resident may have been the first to occupy more than one house in the district; in those cases, a I, II, or III is used in the building name. Additional sources that were used in the dating and description of buildings in the inventory list are: Briggs, Benjamin. The Architecture of High Point, North Carolina: A History and Guide to the City's Houses, Churches and Public Buildings. Charleston, S. C.: History Press, 2008 (Briggs); Smith, McKeldon. Survey files for High Point, North Carolina. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch, 1977 (Smith); Briggs/Armstrong. Survey files for High Point, North Carolina. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch, 2000 (Briggs/Armstrong); Grant, Leslie. Personal Interview with author. 27 September 2011 (Grant); Hanchett, Thomas W. *Johnson Street Historic District, High Point, North Carolina: Its History and Architecture*. City of High Point, 1987 (Hanchett); McKaughan, W. Roy. E-mail correspondence with author. September 2011 (McKaughan).

Properties are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to age or alterations). All contributing resources are constructed during the period of significance, 1907 to 1963, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations occurring after the period of significance, including door and window replacements, the installation of aluminum or vinyl siding, the painting or application of stucco to masonry, and the enclosure of side porches are common in the district; these alterations, alone or in combination, do not substantially alter the overall architectural integrity of the district. If the building retains its original form, fenestration pattern, and significant architectural features, it is considered contributing to the district. The Robert T. Amos House I (902 Forest Hill Drive) retains a high level of architectural integrity with a green tile roof, original casement windows with transoms, deep eaves supported by brackets, and an elaborate entrance with a fluted pilaster surround. The Mrs. C. H. Baker House (1110 Johnson Street) has been altered with the application of aluminum siding and a replacement front door and the John M. S. Salsbury House (100 Brantley Circle) has been altered with the enclosure of the one-story porch on the right elevation, but both retain their original form, fenestration pattern, and wood windows.

Non-contributing resources are those that postdate 1963 or have lost architectural integrity because of changes to the form or fenestration pattern of the building, the enclosure of a front porch, or the

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replacement of a significant amount of original exterior material. Examples of non-contributing buildings are: Robert L. Brinson House (705 West Farriss Avenue), which has been altered with the addition of a second story above an original one-story wing on the left elevation; the John G. Greene House (206 Hillcrest Drive), which has been altered with a second story constructed over an original porte-cochere; the Oma S. Harville House (319 Ardmore Circle), which has had its inset porch enclosed with jalousie windows; and the Wooster B. McEwen House (806 West Farriss Avenue) which has replacement windows and a modern brick veneer in place of the original mitered wood weatherboards.

Ardmore Circle

309 Ardmore – Aramina F. Davis House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has weatherboards and nine-over-one, wood-sash windows. Windows are paired on the side elevations with twelve-over-one windows on the facade flanked by nine-over-one windows. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on tapered wood columns. An uncovered terrace extends the full width of the facade on each side of the porch. The house has knee brackets in the gables. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level with a ground-level deck at the rear of the house. A stone retaining wall extends from the left (east) side of the house along the driveway. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Araminta F. Davis in 1927.

311 Ardmore – William J. Fraley House I – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-one, wood-sash windows and a nine-light, Craftsman-style door with matching sidelights. The door is sheltered by a small, pedimented-gabled porch on replacement metal posts. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation is likely an enclosed porch with vinyl siding and a Craftsman-style door and sidelights on the front elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch on the right (west) elevation has vinyl windows and a modern deck at the rear. The earliest known occupant is William J. Fraley (agent, Equitable Life Insurance Company) in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – Two-story, hip-roofed brick garage has exposed rafter tails and six-over-six windows at the second-floor level. Vehicular bays have been enclosed with shingles.

313 Ardmore – 2 VACANT LOTS

315 Ardmore – Julia E. Brown House – c. 1927, c. 2001

NC – Building

This one-story, clipped gambrel-roofed house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, grouped vinyl windows, and a shed-roofed dormer centered on the facade. The house has been

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altered with the enclosure of a front-gabled entrance porch on the right (west) end of the facade and the installation of a new entrance near the projecting gable on the left (east) end of the facade. A shallow terrace extends the width of the facade between the front-gabled bays and has been covered with a fabric awning that shelters the new entrance. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Julia E. Brown in 1927.

317 Ardmore – William J. Sloan House – c. 1927**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has aluminum siding and Craftsman-style elements including a low-pitched roof, broad overhanging eaves with knee brackets, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and small feature windows in the front-gabled bay. The house has been significantly altered with an enclosed inset porch on the left (east) end of the facade obscuring the entrance. The porch has a metal awning and brick stairs with a decorative metal railing. A two-story, side-gabled wing extends across the rear of the building. The earliest known occupant is William J. Sloan (pharmacist, West End Drug Company) in 1927.

319 Ardmore – Oma S. Harville House – c. 1937**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gable at the rear. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick lintels and a basketweave watertable. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and an eyebrow dormer on the facade with a jalousie window. There are projecting, front-gabled bays on the left (east) end of the facade and on the left elevation with an uncovered terrace between them. An inset porch on the right (west) end of the facade has an arched roofline over the entrance, which is flanked by fluted pilasters. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the porch with jalousie windows. The earliest known occupant is Oma S. Harville (superintendent) in 1937.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, sliding doors, and a four-over-four, wood-sash window in the front gable.

321 Ardmore – O. Fletcher Welch House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Tudor Revival-style house has a brick veneer with faux half-timbering, wood, multi-light casement windows with heavy wood lintels, and a tall brick chimney with decorative chimney pots. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a high, hipped roof with flared eaves. A projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade has faux half-timbering at the upper level and paired casement windows on both levels. The six-panel door on the left (east) end of the facade is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch with decorative wood brackets and features an original wood railing with turned rails and newels. There is a hip-roofed

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dormer on the left end of the facade and paired dormers on the right and left elevations; the paired dormers are connected by shed roofs and all dormers have faux half-timbering and casement windows. A one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch on the left elevation has full-height brick piers at the corners, six-over-one and four-over-one replacement windows, and a single-light French door on the left elevation. A modern deck extends across the rear of the house. The house was listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is O. Fletcher Welch (clerk, High Point Furniture Company) in 1929.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, a slender cupola on the ridgeline, and an overhead door on the left (east) end of the front elevation.

333 Ardmore - VACANT**Brantley Circle****100 Brantley – John M. S. Salsbury House – c. 1924****C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with flared eaves and decorative sawn rafter tails. It has a brick veneer, and nine-over-one, wood-sash windows. Windows on the first-floor facade have a stationary five-light, Craftsman-style sash over a large, operable one-light sash. The six-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on full-height brick piers with recessed brick panels. A hip-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation was formerly screened, but was recently enclosed with paired nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows with wood aprons; the porch is supported by full-height brick piers with inset brick panels. There is a two-story, hip-roofed ell at the left rear (northwest). The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, however the earliest known resident is John M. S. Salsbury (traveling salesman) in 1930.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, hip-roofed brick garage matches the house and faces West Farriss Avenue. It has flared eaves, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and the garage opening has been enclosed with weatherboards and paired, hinged doors. A modern, front-gabled carport extends from the left end of the front elevation.

102 Brantley – J. Virgil Garrett House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding and an exterior end brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the twelve-light-over-two-panel door on the right end of the facade is sheltered by a small porch with a pediment supported by columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by grouped square posts and has an original wood railing. There is a one-story, three-sided bay projecting from the left (west) elevation and a modern wood deck

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at the rear. The house is listed as vacant in the 1923 city directory; the earliest known occupant is J. Virgil Garrett (secretary, Adams-Millis Corporation; office manager, Piedmont Mills Company; buyer, Piedmont Hosiery Mills) in 1925.

103 Brantley – Frank J. Sizemore House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the facade and a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with six-over-six windows flanked by four-over-four windows on the first-floor facade. The twelve-light-over-one-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The porch is supported by tapered square columns covered with vinyl siding. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the right (west) elevation has vinyl siding and wood windows matching the house and is set back from the facade. There is a modern wood deck at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Frank J. Sizemore (secretary, Chamber of Commerce) in 1921.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1921 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding.

104 Brantley – Robert W. Morrow House I – c. 1916**C – Building**

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Craftsman-style house has wood shingles covering the second-floor level and exposed exposed purlins in the gables. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. It has vinyl siding covering the first story and replacement windows. The batten door on the right (east) end of the facade is sheltered by a low-pitched, front-gabled roof on shallow brackets. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts. A shed-roofed bay projects from the second story on the right elevation behind the porch and there is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Robert W. Morrow (secretary/treasurer, Independent Insurance & Investment Company; High Point Morris Plan Company).

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled garage with aluminum siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a wide overhead garage door.

105 Brantley – J. Howard Paylor House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house features a symmetrical facade with three gabled dormers on the facade. The three-bay-wide, double-pile house features a brick veneer with a combination of four-over-four, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, grouped on the first-floor facade and paired above the entrance. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a pedimented-gable porch supported by grouped columns. The dormers have wood shingles and pedimented gables. There is a one-story, flat-roofed enclosed porch on the right (west) elevation; the porch is supported by full-height brick piers and has paired fifteen-light

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French doors on the front elevation and a metal railing along the roofline. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage. The earliest known occupant is J. Howard Paylor (traveling salesman) in 1928.

106 Brantley – Joseph T. Weaver House – c. 1916**C – Building**

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, front-gabled dormer and a full-width, engaged porch. The house has vinyl siding with wood shingles in gables and on the dormer. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, twelve-over-one windows on the first-floor facade, knee brackets in the gables and decorative sawn rake boards. The six-panel door has a classical surround and a single boarded-up sidelight. The engaged porch is supported by tapered wood posts on sided piers and a wood railing with grid design extends between the piers. There is a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay on the left (west) elevation, a full-width, shed-roofed rear section, and a modern wood deck at the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Joseph T. Weaver (traveling salesman, Consolidated Mills Company) in 1916.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Two-story, gambrel-roofed garage with vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, two shed-roofed dormers, and three garage bays with overhead doors.

107 Brantley – VACANT**108 Brantley – J. Arthur Morris House – c. 1923****C – Building**

This two-story, Mission-style house is one of only a few examples of the style in the district and one of the best examples in High Point. Characteristic elements of the style include the ogee-arched parapet and arched windows on the facade. The hip-roofed brick house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The roof has flared eaves, exposed sawn rafter tails, and arched dormer vents on the right (east) elevation. The house has eight-over-one, wood-sash windows on the second-floor facade with six-over-one windows on the side elevations, all with soldier-course brick headers and granite sills. Windows on the first-floor facade have an arched, multi-light upper sash in an arched surround with granite keystone. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small, hip-roofed porch on columns with dentiled entablature and a decorative metal railing at the roofline. There is a pair of arched casement windows over the entrance flanked by cast-stone cartouches and a cast-stone rosette medallion in the parapet. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right elevation is supported by columns. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay on the left elevation of the rear section, and a two-story, stuccoed rear ell. The earliest known occupant is J. Arthur Morris (secretary/treasurer/general manager, National Soda Fountain Company) in 1923.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – Two-story, hip-roofed frame garage with weatherboards, six-light windows on the first story and six-over-one windows on the second story. A modern, overhead garage door faces Ardmore Circle.

109 Brantley – Mack S. Hiatt House I – c. 1921

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has an unpainted wood exterior, decorative exposed purlins in the gables, and uncoursed, rock-faced stone chimney, foundation, and porch piers. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with wide, gabled dormers on the facade and rear elevation. It has wood siding on the first story, wood shingles in the gables and dormers, and a combination of nine-over-nine and twelve-over-one wood-sash windows with groups of three windows in each dormer and gable. The six-panel door has a transom and is sheltered by a full-width shed-roofed engaged porch on tapered wood posts on stone piers. A projecting front gable defines the entrance of the porch. There is a matching shed-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation and a side-gabled porte-cochere on the left elevation supported by matching posts on piers. There is a shed-roofed projecting bay on the right (west) elevation and a large, gabled, screened porch at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Mack S. Hiatt (salesman, Wilson Motor Company) in 1921.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1921 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with weatherboards, a nine-over-one wood-sash window in the gable, and a modern two-car overhead door on the front elevation.

110 Brantley – Dr. John W. Austin House – c. 1916

C – Building

This massive, two-story, Mediterranean-influenced brick house more closely resembles a Colonial Revival-style house since its tile roof was removed c. 1995. The hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a symmetrical facade, painted brick veneer, and deep eaves with sawn rafter tails. Windows on the facade are six-over-one, wood-sash windows flanked by two-over-one windows. The arched six-light-over-three-panel door has fifteen-light sidelights, an elliptical fanlight, and is sheltered by an arched porch supported by full-height brick piers. An uncovered terrace extends from the porch to the right (east) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch on the right elevation has a brick knee wall with siding and windows above. A series of one-story ells extend from the left rear (northwest) with a modern deck at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Dr. J. W. Austin in 1916.

111 Brantley – Milton A. Silver House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, classically-detailed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-bay-deep, side-gabled wing that extends across the facade. The house has a brick veneer, deep eaves, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The door has twelve-light sidelights and is sheltered

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by an arched roof on robust, stuccoed columns. French doors on each end of the facade have twelve-light sidelights and access a full-width, uncovered terrace. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing with weatherboards that extends from the left (east) elevation and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Milton A. Silver (real estate) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, side-gabled brick garage matches the house. It has a decorative front gable on the front elevation (facing Ardmore Circle) with stucco and an arched, three-light window in the gable. The two garage bays are accessed by overhead doors.

112 Brantley – Lawrence C. Matton House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with wide-shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. It has plain weatherboards, replacement double-hung windows, and a two-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the facade, sheltered by a small, front-gabled roof on knee brackets. A one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation is likely an enclosed porch; it has a group of casement windows on the front elevation and a narrow, shed-roofed dormer. There is a two-story gabled wing on the right (east) elevation with a one-story, flat-roofed bay projecting from its front elevation. A one-story ell extends from the right rear (northeast) with a massive deck beyond it. The earliest known occupant is Lawrence C. Matton (manager, insurance department Wachovia Banking & Trust Company) in 1925.

113 Brantley – Claude J. Cummins House I – c. 1918**NC – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house has been altered with the removal of the original entrance porch c. 1990 and the construction of a large, shed-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation, c. 2000. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with wide, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevations. The house has vinyl siding and vinyl windows, with paired windows in the dormers and side elevations and groups of three windows on the first-floor facade. All windows have had cap moldings and keystones applied to them. The replacement door has a classical surround and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender turned posts. A large, shed-roofed wing has been added to the right (west) elevation and a shed-roofed ell extends from the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Claude J. Cummins (manager, Williamson Veneer Company) in 1918.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1918 – One-story, hip-roofed garage with vinyl siding, small vinyl windows, and an overhead door on the rear, facing Ardmore Circle.

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This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has vinyl siding, deep eaves, and knee brackets in the gables. It has three-over-one, wood-sash windows with eight-over-one windows on the facade and a small feature window in the front gable. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts on stuccoed brick piers. The porch has two three-light windows and a decorative truss in the gable. The porch floor continues to the right (west) end of the facade as an uncovered terrace with a low, stuccoed knee-wall. A projecting gabled bay on the left (east) elevation has a boxed gable and decorative windows in the gable. A gabled bay on the right elevation has knee brackets and there is a hip-roofed, three-sided bay to its rear. A modern wood deck extends from the rear of the house. The earliest known occupant is M. Clarence Crowson (secretary/treasurer, Atlantic Insurance & Realty Company) in 1921.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – Hip-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding, a small cupola, and two overhead doors facing Ardmore Circle.

116 Brantley – Joseph D. Cox House I – c. 1916**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house has faux half-timbering in the gables and dormers. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting, arch-roofed bay on the right (east) end of the facade and a shed-roofed dormer on the left (west) end. The house has weatherboards and six-over-one replacement windows, generally paired and including paired windows in the gables and narrow six-over-one windows in the front-gabled bay and dormer. The door is flanked by six-light casement windows and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on grouped square posts with faux half-timbering in the gable. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the right elevation, mostly below grade at the front with basement-level access from the rear. A one-story, shed-roofed ell extends from the left rear (northwest) with a wood railing along the roofline. A modern wood deck is located at the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Joseph D. Cox (J. Elwood Cox Manufacturing Company) in 1916.

117 Brantley – Dr. John W. Slate House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, one-story, hip-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. The house has aluminum siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and six-over-six windows at the basement level. The door, centered on the facade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full-width of the facade and wraps around the right (west) corner, terminating in a wide two-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on the right elevation. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a two-story, hip-roofed section across the rear elevation. A modern wood deck at the rear has enclosed parking below it at the basement level.

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The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, however the earliest known occupant is Dr. John W. Slate (physician; president, Crescent Lumber Company) in 1925.

Brantley Circle – c. 1913

C – Site

Planned greenspace in the center of Brantley Circle features mature trees and a wood fence along portions of the perimeter. It is currently an open space without planned plantings, picnic, or play spaces.

Carrick Street

706 Carrick – VACANT

707 Carrick – VACANT

708 Carrick – J. D. Rhodes House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay on the right (south) elevation. The house has unpainted weatherboards, twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows on the facade, and nine-over-one windows on the side elevations. Nine-light casement windows flank an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. The full-width, clipped-front-gabled porch is supported by grouped square posts. The house has exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins in the gables. There is a full-width, shed-roofed screened porch at the rear. The earliest known occupant is J. D. Rhodes in 1923.

709 Carrick – Edward J. Phibbs House – c. 1916

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by an engaged porch supported by columns on brick piers. There is a hip-roofed dormer with louvered vents on the facade. There is hip-roofed rear ell on the right (northwest) corner. The earliest known occupant is Edward J. Phibbs (telephone operator, Southern Railway) in 1916.

710 Carrick – Frank M. Adams House – c. 1926

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and two-light casement windows flanking an exterior chimney on the left (south) elevation. The replacement door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; the porch has been enclosed with

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screens. There is an inset porch at the right rear (northwest) corner. The earliest known occupant is Frank M. Adams (gas fitter, NC Public Service Company) in 1926.

801 Carrick – Robert A. Wilson House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a projecting, gabled bay on the left (south) elevation, a gabled dormer on the right (north) elevation, and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has weatherboards, wood shingles in the gables and dormer, and eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, including a pair of windows in the front gable. There are eight-light, Craftsman-style windows flanking an exterior chimney on the left elevation and in the porch gable. The front-gabled porch extends around the left elevation and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The chimneys have been stuccoed. The earliest known occupant is Robert A. Wilson (manager, Red Bell Shoe Store) in 1925.

803 Carrick – Mina Welborn House – c. 1916**NC – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, one-story gabled rear ell. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the porch and the installation of patio doors to a second-floor porch centered on the facade. The house has replacement siding, windows, and porch door. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Mina Welborn (dressmaker) in 1916.

805 Carrick – Andrew G. Lamonds House – c. 1918**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has very low material integrity with replacement siding, windows, and door. It has stuccoed chimneys and a hip-roofed porch supported by replacement metal posts. There are original wood shingles in the gambrel-roofed front dormer. The earliest known occupant is Andrew G. Lamonds (lieutenant) in 1918.

807 Carrick – A. Lee Payne House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and with wood shingles and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. It has eight-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and a fifteen-light French door with ten-light sidelights. A second entrance on the right (north) end of the facade is a three-light, solid-wood door. A low-pitched, front-gabled porch extends across the right two bays of the facade, sheltering both entrances, and extends around the right elevation; it is supported by decorative metal

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posts. There is a full-width, gabled rear ell with a projecting, side-gabled wing at the right rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is A. Lee Payne (barber, Plummer's Barber Shop) in 1923.

808 Carrick – Grover C. Valentine House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with two shed-roofed, projecting bays on the right (south) elevation. It has vinyl siding with vinyl shingles in the gables and four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. Four-light casement windows flank an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. A two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed brick piers shelters a replacement door. The earliest known occupant is Grover C. Valentine (machinist, P. A. Thomas Car Works) in 1923.

809 Carrick – John H. Vestall House – c. 1926**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with two-story, clipped-gable projecting bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The house has weatherboards and eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. The clipped-side-gabled porch extends across the left two bays of the facade and continues as an enclosed room on the left elevation; it has a clipped front gable over the entrance and is supported by squat tapered wood posts on tall brick piers with an original wood railing between the piers. The house has exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins in the gables. The earliest known occupant is John H. Vestall (real estate) in 1926.

810 Carrick – Lonnie W. Blackwelder House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, projecting bay on the left (north) elevation and a shed-roofed rear ell. There is a gambrel-roofed gable on the facade and two interior brick chimneys. The house has vinyl siding, vinyl shingles in the gables, a modillion cornice on the facade, and replacement windows. The one-light-over-one-panel door has a matching sidelight and a raised, paneled surround; it is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch on columns with a gable over the entrance. The earliest known occupant is Lonnie W. Blackwelder (police) in 1916.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1940 – Shed-roofed, two-car garage with vinyl siding and overhead doors.

811 Carrick – Eugene E. Plummer House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled front dormer and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables and dormer. It has replacement windows and a six-light-over-two-panel,

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Craftsman-style door. There are original, six-light, Craftsman-style casement windows flanking an exterior chimney on the left (south) elevation. The full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch is supported by columns. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left elevation, exposed rafter tails, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Eugene E. Plummer (Plummer's Barber Shop) in 1925.

812 Carrick – J. Leslie Andrews House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the facade and one-story wings on the right (south) and left elevations. The house has an asymmetrical gable with a second story at the rear. It has a brick veneer with asbestos siding in the gables, interior brick chimney, and replacement windows. The entrance is sheltered by a small shed roof on turned posts. An inset porch on the right wing is supported by decorative metal posts. The house is listed as “under construction” in 1950; the earliest known occupant is J. Leslie Andrews (special agent, Jefferson Standard Life Insurance) in 1951.

813 Carrick – David R. Parker Jr. House – c. 1947**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has aluminum siding and six-over-one, wood-sash windows with a thirty-two-light picture window in the projecting front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the facade. Double-hung windows flank the exterior chimney on the left elevation and there is a single window in each gable. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch supported by decorative metal posts. The earliest known occupant is David R. Parker Jr. (salesman) in 1947.

900 Carrick – Cicero F. Williams House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with front-gabled dormers on the facade and rear elevation and a projecting shed-roofed bay on the right (south) elevation. The house has aluminum siding and replacement windows, including paired windows in each gable and a tripartite window in the front dormer. Small, double-hung windows flank an exterior chimney on the right elevation. The eight-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has vinyl-covered exposed purlins in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Cicero F. Williams (secretary/treasurer, Bradner-York Furniture Company) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1940 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, two-car garage has asbestos siding, exposed rafter tails, and paired, sliding doors.

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901 Carrick – Carson C. Deal House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with gabled dormers on the facade and rear elevation and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation with wood shingles on the dormers. It has replacement windows and the eight-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by full-height brick piers at the outer corners and tapered wood posts on brick piers at the entrance. The porch continues beyond the left elevation as a side-gabled porte-cochere. A side-gabled, screened porch on the right (north) elevation is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and there is an uncovered terrace that connects it to the main porch. The house has exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables and dormers. The earliest known occupant is Carson C. Deal (secretary/treasurer, Printing & Office Supply Company) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, side-gabled garage matches house with brick veneer, boarded window openings, a nine-light-over-two-panel wood door, and exposed rafter tails.

902 Carrick – Cecil C. Garrett House I – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. It has aluminum siding, asphalt shingles in the front dormer, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. There is a tripartite window on a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the facade, a single window in each gable, a pair of three-light casement windows in the front-gabled dormer, and casement windows flanking an exterior chimney on the left elevation. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a partially-engaged, side-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The earliest known occupant is Cecil C. Garrett (secretary/treasurer, High Point Overall Company) in 1923.

904 Carrick – William H. Halker House – c. 1916

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the facade and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (north) elevation. The house has aluminum siding and one-over-one, wood-sash windows, including four windows in each gable and five windows in the dormer. The one-light-over-one-panel door has matching sidelights and is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch on tapered wood columns. There are exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables and dormer. The earliest known occupant is William H. Halker (employee, Southern Car Company) in 1916.

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Colonial Drive

308 Colonial – A. Dewey Ridge House II – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a core is three bays wide and double-pile with one-bay-wide wings on each side, a stepped roofline, and a smaller, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. The house has aluminum siding, a six-panel door, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. An inset porch extends the width of the three-bay-wide center section and is supported by square wood columns. There is a side-gabled garage wing at the right rear (northeast) with an original six-light-over-eighteen-panel overhead door. The earliest known occupant is A. Dewey Ridge (sales supervisor, English Motor) in 1951.

309 Colonial – Joseph E. Vaughan House – c. 1953

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with two, side-gabled wings on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl siding on the three front-gabled dormers, and vinyl windows on the first story; original six-over-six, wood-sash windows remain in the dormers. The replacement door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a metal awning on decorative metal posts. There is a front-gabled, brick garage attached to the right rear (southeast) corner of the house. The earliest known occupant is Joseph E. Vaughan (Vaughan's Food Center) in 1953.

310 Colonial – Earl W. Rearwin House – c. 1962

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with weatherboards in the front gable only. It has original six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch supported by square posts. There is a massive, exterior brick chimney in the left gable and decorative rake boards. The house was listed as "under construction" in 1961; the earliest known occupant is Earl W. Rearwin (president, Southern Die Casting & Engineering Company) in 1962.

311 Colonial – Joseph A. Johnson Jr. House – c. 1953

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the two, front-gabled dormers and on the right wing. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a picture window on the right end of the facade is flanked by two-over-two windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the facade. There is a shed-roofed screened porch at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Joseph A. Johnson Jr. (Peerless Flooring) in 1953.

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401 Colonial – A. Dewey Ridge House I – c. 1942

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade and a large, shed-roofed rear addition that makes the house two-stories at the rear. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and two brick chimneys. The replacement door is sheltered bay a shed-roofed porch on square posts. The earliest known occupant is A. Dewey Ridge (salesman, Lyles Chevrolet Co) in 1942; Ridge later built the house at 308 Colonial.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1942 – One-story, front-gabled garage with German-profile weatherboards.

405 Colonial – Rufus P. Brackett House – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, gabled bays on the right (west) end of the facade and at the left rear (southeast). The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The eight-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by slender posts on brick piers; the left (east) bay of the porch, where it wraps around the left elevation, has been enclosed. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Rufus P. Brackett (glass worker, Ferdinand Ecker) in 1925.

407 Colonial – Alf L. Schwartz House – c. 1937

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, a decorative brick chimney on the facade, and replacement windows, generally paired, except for a single six-over-six wood-sash window in the front gable. The arched, batten door has four small lights and strap hinges; it is recessed slightly in a front-gabled entry bay and has an arched brick surround. An uncovered brick terrace extends to the right (west) of the entrance. A second entrance on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets and there is a small frame addition with vinyl siding at the left rear (southeast). The house was listed as vacant in 1937; the earliest known occupant is Alf L. Schwartz (manager, Rosaine Shop) in 1938.

503 Colonial – Robert E. Ranson House I – c. 1924

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by modern vinyl columns. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, enclosed porch on the left (east)

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elevation. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Robert E. Ranson (representative, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of NY) in 1925.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1924 – One-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage with weatherboards, paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the gable, and original paired sliding doors on the front elevation.

505 Colonial – Robert E. Ranson House II – c. 1933**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a skintled-brick veneer with vertical wood sheathing on the three, hip-roofed dormers. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows, many with brick segmental arches. The door is recessed slightly in a projecting, shed-roofed bay; the batten door has four small lights and a single-light transom. There is a brick-veneered, shed-roofed bay at the left rear (southeast) with a frame addition to its rear. The house is listed as vacant in 1933; the earliest known occupant is Robert E. Ranson (insurance agent) in 1937.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with a six-over-six wood window in the gable and replacement overhead doors.

507 Colonial – Joseph A. Johnson House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width front gable on the facade. The house has a brick veneer with faux half-timbering and knee brackets in the gables. It retains twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows and a six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door centered on the facade. The front-gabled porch extends around the left (east) elevation and continues as a hip-roofed porch across the right (west) end of the facade; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall between the piers. The earliest known occupant is Joseph A. Johnson (Manufacturers Hardwood Company) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, front-gabled garage with brick veneer, stucco and knee brackets in the gable, and a modern, overhead door.

509 Colonial – Henry T. Douglas House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, generally paired. Windows on the first-floor facade are eight-over-one windows flanked by four-over-four windows. The door is a nine-light-over-two-panel door with five-light sidelights; it is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on columns with a railing at the roofline. There is a one-story porch on the right elevation supported by columns. There is a shallow two-story, hip-roofed wing with one-story wing beyond at the left rear (southeast). The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Henry T. Douglas (bookkeeper) in 1929.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, hip-roofed, two-car garage with concrete block construction, brick veneer on the front elevation, and modern overhead doors.

601 Colonial – Louis E. Greenleaf House – c. 1925

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers and a two-story, hip-roofed addition on the left (east) elevation. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is recessed slightly on the right (west) end of the facade; it is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender round posts. The first known occupant is Louis E. Greenleaf (bookkeeper, Harris & Covington Hosiery Mills) in 1925.

602 Colonial – John A. Lindsay House – c. 1923

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers. The house has aluminum siding and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired. Windows on the first-floor facade are flanked by four-over-one, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a fanlight; it is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on knee brackets. There are one-story, shed-roofed wings on the right (east) and left (west) elevations, each with modern windows. The house sits on a rise above the street with a stone wall along the front sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is John A. Lindsay (furniture worker) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – Two-story, gambrel-roofed garage with vinyl siding and shed-roofed dormers.

603 Colonial – William E. Price House II – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has German-profile weatherboards, wood shingles in the front-gabled dormer, and vinyl windows. The door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a picture window in a shed-roofed projecting bay on the right (west) elevation and a pair of modern patio doors behind the bay. The wide, overhanging eaves have exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is William E. Price (secretary/treasurer, High Point Builders Supply Company and High Point Terminal Company) in 1925.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1970 – One-story, side-gabled carport supported by square columns with enclosed storage at the rear.

607 Colonial – J. M. Loving Sr. House – c. 1930

C – Building

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This two-story, hip-roofed, Mediterranean-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer with eight-over-eight, wood sash windows on the second story and paired, arched French doors across the first-floor facade, each with a small, decorative-metal balcony. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square columns. To the left of the entrance is a prominent brick chimney with a blind arch. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) and the site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement. The earliest known occupant is J. M. Loving Sr. in 1930.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, hip-roofed garage with brick veneer and hip-roofed dormer with single window. Batten sliding doors are sheltered by a pent roof.

608 Colonial – House – c. 1983**NC – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer on the first story with vinyl siding on the second story and vinyl windows. The six-panel door with sidelights is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. There is an attached garage with brick veneer on the left (west) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1983.

609 Colonial – Dr. Clyde F. Ridge House – c. 1941**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the facade and three front-gabled dormers to its right (west). The house has aluminum siding and replacement windows. The door is sheltered by a shed-roofed engaged porch on grouped square posts. There are paired windows in each gable and an inset porch at the left rear (southeast). There is a concrete-block retaining wall along the left side of the property. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Clyde R. Ridge in 1941.

610 Colonial – House – c. 1965**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It is covered with wood shingles with vertical wood sheathing in the gables. It has diamond-paned casement windows with flower boxes on the facade and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the side elevations and a bay window on the right (east) side of the facade. The diamond-paned-over-four-panel entry door is recessed slightly and has an uncovered front stoop. There is an attached, side-gabled garage on the right elevation. The building does not appear in city directories prior to 1962.

611 Colonial – John V. Thompson House I – c. 1929**C – Building**

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade, a front-gabled wall dormer on the left (east) end, and an segmental-arched wall dormer in the center. The house has a brick

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veneer, eight-light casement windows on the first story with two-light transoms on the facade. Second-floor windows are four-over-one on the facade and six-over-one on the side elevations. The batten door is centered on the facade and is sheltered by an inset porch on square, full-height brick piers with Tudor-arch spans. An uncovered brick terrace extends to the left of the entrance bay. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. There is a one-story rear ell with a modern deck behind it. The earliest known occupant is John V. Thompson (secretary/treasurer/general manager, Colonial Furniture Company) in 1929.

612 Colonial – Carey Cox House – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a small, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) corner. The house has plain weatherboards, a stuccoed chimney, and replacement windows. The door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers. There are knee brackets in the gables and nine-light windows flank the chimney on the left (east) elevation. A stone chimney borders the driveway on the right (west) side of the house. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Carey Cox in 1927.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing and paired doors.

613 Colonial – Alva M. Guyer House – c. 1933

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has Tudor elements including skintled brick exterior and an arched doorway with sunburst brick pattern in the gabled entrance bay. Windows are eight-light casement windows, several of which have been replaced. Other masonry details include the exterior chimney on the left (east) elevation and a checkerboard-patterned panel in the front gable. The earliest known occupant is Alva M. Guyer (salesman) in 1933.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, skintled-brick garage with paired six-light casements in the gable. Garage opening has been enclosed with aluminum siding, a six-over-six window and a door.

614 Colonial – Earl F. Craven House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. It also has two projecting gabled wings on the right (east) elevation and one on the left elevation. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and an arched, four-light-over-four-panel door. The shed-roofed porch extends across

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the right three bays of the facade and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The earliest known occupant is Earl F. Craven (salesman, R. G. Lassiter & Company) in 1923.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled garage with vertical wood sheathing and modern, overhead doors.

615 Colonial – Grover C. Furr House – c. 1939**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with brick quoins on the corners and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door with four-light transom is centered on the facade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. A second entrance on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on square posts with a denticulated cornice and a decorative metal railing at the second-floor level. The one-story wing on the right elevation has a bay window and large exterior end chimney. Classical details include the octagonal window centered on the facade, keystones over the first-floor windows, and a rowlock brick course under the denticulated cornice. The earliest known occupant is Grover C. Furr (superintendent, Adams-Millis Corporation) in 1939.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1939 – One-story, pyramidal-roofed garage with flat weatherboards, paired, sliding doors, and a cupola with louvered vents.

616 Colonial – James C. Lipscomb House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide wing on the right (east) elevation and Colonial Revival-style details. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and gabled dormers, each with a six-over-six window. The six-panel door is centered on the facade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and triglyphs on the entablature. A side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has a nine-light-over-two-panel door and eight-over-eight window; it connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage that was erected in the 1980s. The garage wing has wood siding, wood shingles in the gables, six-over-six, wood sash windows, and two front-gabled dormers. The earliest known occupant is James C. Lipscomb (purchasing agent, Wrenn Hosiery) in 1950. The house was built on a portion of the Thomas property next door (Grant).

620 Colonial - VACANT**622 Colonial – Walter B. Thomas House – c. 1927****C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has

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aluminum siding, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a pair of six-over-one windows centered in the front shed-roofed dormer. The six-panel door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch on columns with a slightly-projecting gable at the entrance. There is a hip-roofed, screened porch supported by columns on the left (west) elevation. A one-story, side-gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) has nine-over-one windows on the front and a bay window on the right (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Walter B. Thomas (president, Union Furniture Company) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage with aluminum siding and paired six-over-one windows in the front gable.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1927 – One-story, hip-roofed shed with weatherboards, six-over-six window, and shed-roofed porch on square posts.

623 Colonial – Earl B. Steed House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, gambrel-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest). The house has a small, hip-roofed dormer centered on the facade and flanked by inset, shed-roofed dormers. The house has a stuccoed exterior with weatherboards in the gables and vinyl siding on the front dormer. There is a combination of six-over-one and eight-over-one, wood-sash windows as well as a fanlight above the centered dormer and quarter-round windows flanking the exterior end chimney on the left (east) elevation. The six-panel door is located within a one-bay-wide inset porch and has three-panel, blind sidelights. There is a flat-roofed screened porch on the left elevation and an enclosed inset porch on the rear ell. The earliest known occupant is Earl B. Steed (assistant cashier, Commercial National Bank) in 1927.

625 Colonial – Charles L. Smith House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has aluminum siding, four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, flanked by one-over-one windows on the facade. The louvered door and sidelights are sheltered by a clipped-front-gabled porch on columns. There are projecting, hip-roofed bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevations with gabled rear ell on the right end and a side-gabled wing projecting from the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Charles L. Smith (teller, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company) in 1927.

626 Colonial – J. Clyde Cox House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The batten door

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has four lights and strap hinges; it is slightly off-center under a decorative front gable. A hip-roofed porch extends the width of the facade supported by grouped, square columns and has a gable over the entrance bay. There is Tudor Revival-style faux half-timbering in the gables and exposed rafter tails. An entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. The earliest known occupant is J. Clyde Cox (bookkeeper, Moffitt Underwear Company) in 1923.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1950 – Side-gabled carport has been enclosed with brick.

627 Colonial – James S. Parsons House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and three dormers across the facade, each with a single window and vinyl siding. The door, centered on the facade has a five-light transom and classical, fluted pilaster surround. The earliest known occupant is James S. Parsons (accountant, City Housing Authority) in 1951.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1980 – One-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage has vinyl siding, paired windows in the gable, and an overhead door.

628 Colonial – Rev. R. I. Parmer House – c. 1929**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story. The two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the facade with an elaborate classical surround with broken swan's neck pediment. There is a modillion cornice and molded lintels with dentils over the first-floor windows. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch supported by full-height brick piers extends from the left (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Reverend R. I. Parmer; the house was the Methodist parsonage from the 1950s through the 1980s (Grant).

C-Building - Garage, c. 1929 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage matches the house.

629 Colonial – Mrs. C. E. Willis House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding and windows. Several original six-over-six, wood-sash windows remain on the side elevations. The door, a fifteen-light French door, is centered on the facade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by paired columns. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the left (east) elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. C. E. Willis in 1927.

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630 Colonial – John H. Walker Jr. House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. The house has a brick veneer with board-and-batten in the gables. It has sixteen-over-one, wood-sash windows with twenty-over-one windows flanked by sixteen-over-one windows on the left (west) end of the facade and the right (east) elevation. The twenty-four-light French door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are exposed rafter tails, exposed purlins, and knee brackets in the gables. Several gabled wings and projecting bays extend from the right and left elevations. The earliest known occupant is John H. Walker Jr. (bookkeeper, Beeson Hardware Company) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, front-gabled garage with board-and-batten sheathing and a pent roof sheltering the overhead garage door.

631 Colonial – W. E. Price House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and a combination of four-over-one and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, including tripartite windows on the first-floor facade. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on columns. On the left (east) elevation, a hip-roofed porch on square columns has been enclosed with casement windows and has a French door with sidelights on the front elevation. The earliest known occupant is W. E. Price in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – Two-story, hip-roofed garage has wood siding and eight-over-one, wood-sash windows.

633 Colonial – Walter C. Garner House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled wing at the left rear (southeast). The house has vinyl siding and a combination of four-over-one and six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with a later denticulated cornice on replacement square columns. There is a decorative gable centered on the facade with a stained-glass window in the gable. There is a modern bay window at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Walter C. Garner (office manager, Premier Furniture Manufacturing Company) in 1923.

634 Colonial – Ray A. Storms House – c. 1953

C – Building

This one-story, L-shaped, brick Ranch is two bays wide with a front-gabled section on the right (east) side. The house has eight-over-eight, double-hung windows and multi-light casement windows. The six-panel door is located on the left (west) side of the front-gabled section. There is vertical sheathing in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Ray A. Storms (salesman, Kaltz Inc.) in 1953.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1953 – One-story, front-gabled garage with side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. Garage has wide weatherboards, multi-light metal casement windows, and an overhead door.

635 Colonial – C. Arthur York House – c. 1923

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations. The house has wide, German-profile weatherboards and six-over-one, wood sash windows, flanked by four-over-one windows on the first-floor facade. The one-light-over-one-panel door is flanked by matching sidelights and sheltered by an arched porch on columns. There is a one-story porch on the right (west) elevation that has been enclosed with replacement windows. A one-story, screened porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by square posts. The earliest known occupant is C. Arthur York (attorney, Gold & York) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, hip-roofed garage with wood siding and modern, overhead doors.

636 Colonial – Edward C. Harville House – c. 1933

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with brick laid in herringbone and basketweave patterns on the second-floor facade. It has faux half-timbering with stucco in the gables. The house has four-over-four and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and the batten door is located in a shed-roofed bay to the right of the projecting gabled wing. There is a side-gabled porch on the right (east) elevation that is supported by square, full-height brick piers. The earliest known occupant is Edward C. Harville (superintendent, Commonwealth Hosiery Mills Inc.) in 1933.

638 Colonial – Carl H. Laun House – c. 1929

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with steeply-pitched gables and a nearly full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the facade. The house has vinyl siding over original weatherboards and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is located in a steeply-pitched, front-gabled entrance bay and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a pair of windows in the gable over the entrance. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation and a two-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation with a stone veneer and bay window at the first-floor level. The earliest known occupant is C. H. Laun (controller, Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company) in 1929.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1929 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with shed-roofed dormers, weatherboards, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows.

639 Colonial – Mary Hogan House – c. 1923

C – Building

This two-story, Neoclassical Revival -style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has aluminum siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a denticulated cornice. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a blind fanlight. It is sheltered by a full-width, two-story, flat-roofed portico supported by square paneled columns. An eight-light-over-one-panel door located directly above the entrance has a small balcony supported by wood brackets with metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Mary Hogan in 1923.

640 Colonial – Shuford R. Matthews House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear ell. It has weatherboards with mitered corners and wood shingles and knee brackets in the gables and on the front-gabled dormer. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows with eight-over-one windows on the first-floor facade. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a decorative sawn railing. There is a shed-roofed, projecting bay on the left (west) elevation and a projecting gabled bay on the right (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Shuford R. Matthews (clerk, High Point Thomasville & Denton Railroad) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, shed-roofed shed with board-and-batten sheathing.

642 Colonial – C. Myron Cecil House – c. 1929

C – Building

This two-story house is three bays wide and double-pile with elements of the Colonial Revival style. It has a hipped roof over the right (east) two bays and a slightly lower clipped-gabled roof over the left (west) bay. The house has a brick veneer, brick chimney on the facade with a blind, stuccoed arch, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with blind arches over the windows and door on the first story. The three-light-over-four-panel door is recessed slightly on the left end of the facade and flanked by four-light sidelights. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends from the right elevation, supported by full-height brick piers. A one-story wing on the left elevation has paired, eight-light, metal casement windows. Behind this wing is a basement-level attached garage. The house is listed as vacant in 1929; the earliest known occupant is C. Myron Cecil (Cecil Grocery) in 1930.

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Colonial Place

900 block Colonial Place– Triangle Park

NC – Site

Included on the 1916 plat of Sheraton Hill, this open space with mature trees was originally called Jacobean Court. Now known as Triangle Park, the site contains a picnic table and benches at the north end and play equipment at the south end.

900 Colonial Place– George A. Jacobs House – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a clipped-gabled rear ell. The house has weatherboards with exposed rafter tails and wood shingles and knee brackets in the gables. It has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, including a bay window to the left (north) of the entrance. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a clipped-front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are one-story, projecting, shed-roofed bays on the right (south) and left elevations and a shed-roofed wing beyond the rear ell. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is George A. Jacobs (Manager, Jacobs' Boot Shop) in 1925.

902 Colonial Place– Mary B. Pennington House – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled front dormer and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has vinyl windows, siding, and trim, including vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables. The four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Mary B. Pennington in 1925.

904 Colonial – Kilby A. Page House I – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (south) end of the facade and a gabled rear ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has weatherboards, replacement windows, and decorative shingles and exposed purlins in the gables. The eight-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by grouped, square columns; the porch extends around the left (north) elevation. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Kilby A. Page (bookkeeper, J. Elwood Cox Manufacturing Company) in 1925.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, front-gabled garage with wood siding and wood shingles and exposed purlins in the gable.

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Council Street

1101 Council – William K. Whitsell House – c. 1951

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed, Art Moderne-style house is six bays wide and triple-pile at the first-floor level with a smaller second story flanked by multiple roof-level terraces. The house has a stuccoed exterior and replacement windows, including corner windows. The modern door is inset slightly beneath a curved overhang supported by a later square post; it has a curved glass-block wall to its left (south). The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level garage and living space with two-over-two, horizontal-pane, metal-sash windows. There are stuccoed retaining walls along the left side of the property. The house is listed as “under construction” in 1950; the earliest known occupant is William K. Whitsell (teacher, High Point Senior High School) in 1951.

1102 Council – Earl B. Bryan House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, gabled wings on the left (north) end of the facade and on the right (south) elevation. The house has aluminum siding and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. Picture windows on the facade are flanked by one-over-one windows. The replacement door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that extends around the right elevation and is supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed brick piers. The earliest known occupant is Earl B. Bryan (machinist, Commonwealth Hosiery Mills) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled garage with wood siding, exposed rafters, and paired six-light-over-three-panel doors.

1115 Council – Henry Grady Owens House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed wall dormer on the right (north) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, replacement windows, and a four-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by an arched hood on brackets. A flat-roofed screened porch projects from the right end of the facade, supported by square, full-height brick piers. There are paired windows in the gable ends and brackets under the windows in the dormer for holding a window box. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage. The earliest known occupant is Henry Grady Owens (teacher, High Point High School) in 1927.

Country Club Drive

918 Country Club – John H. Davis House – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled wall dormers on the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with

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brick quoins on the first story and weatherboards at the second-floor level and in the gables and dormers. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door and four-light transom is recessed slightly in a paneled opening. It is further sheltered by a copper flared-hipped roof supported by brackets and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters on the facade. There is a two-story, side-gabled wing at the right rear (southeast) and a one-story, side-gabled wing to its right (south), both with weatherboards and windows. A one-story, side-gabled garage wing on the left (north) elevation has weatherboards and a paneled overhead door. The earliest known occupant is John H. Davis (southern representative, Faultless Castor Corporation) in 1939.

922 Country Club – John O. Hauschild House – c. 1939

C – Building

This two-story, L-plan, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a brick chimney flanked by louvered vents in the front gable. The six-panel door on the right (south) end of the facade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment. There is a one-story bay window on the left elevation and a round window in the right gable. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled section extends from the right elevation. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six windows, and a gabled dormer with a pair of windows on the facade. The earliest known occupant is John O. Hauschild (employee, The Lilly Company) in 1939.

924 Country Club – Edwin G. Watkins House – c. 1938

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has weatherboards, eight-over-one, wood-sash windows on the first story, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the second story. There is a one-story bay window centered on the projecting bay and a small wall dormer on the right (south) end of the facade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small, shed roof supported by vinyl posts. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and a one-story, flat-roofed section on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Edwin G. Watkins (vice-president, Beeson Hardware Company Inc.) in 1938.

926 Country Club – Robert S. Overman House – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with two small, hip-roofed dormers on the facade. The house has a stuccoed exterior with replacement, paired, eight-light casement windows on the first story and six-light casement windows in the gables. The six-light-over-one-panel-door is recessed slightly and sheltered by a metal shed roof with exposed rafter tails and large knee brackets. The house has copper gutters and downspouts. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a small, side-gabled wing at the right (south). A side-gabled wing on the

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left (north) elevation has an inset porch across the front supported by square posts with diagonal braces. The earliest known occupant is Robert S. Overman (manager, Arrow Gas & Oil Company; agent, the American Oil Company) in 1939.

1000 Country Club – Robert Hutchins House – c. 1963**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is seven bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, steeply-pitched, faux-slate roof, and paired, four-light casement windows in segmental arched, brick surrounds with four-panel aprons on the first-floor facade. The double-leaf, two-panel door has an arched, five-light transom within an arched, brick surround. It is accessed by an uncovered slate terrace with turned balustrade. There is a one-story, hip-roofed carport supported by full-height brick piers at the basement level of the right (south) elevation. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) and a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (north) elevation that is connected to the main house by a gabled hyphen. County tax records date the house to 1963. It was built for Robert Hutchins (owner, Food World grocery chain) on land once owned by the neighboring J. Elwood Cox estate (Briggs/Armstrong).

1001 Country Club – James V. Morgan House – c. 1961**C – Building**

This one-story, Colonial Revival-style house is arranged in an U-plan with a side-gabled section at the center that connects to a front-gabled wing on each end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with brick quoins, eight-over-sixteen, wood-sash windows in the center bays, and eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the front-gabled wings. The double-leaf, six-panel door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a flat-roofed, elliptical porch supported by columns. There are weatherboards in the gables and a modillion cornice on all sections of the house, including the porch. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the right (north) elevation. A gabled carport at the left rear (southwest) is supported by square posts and is connected to the house by a covered walkway. The earliest known occupant is James V. Morgan (attorney) in 1961. The house was designed by High Point architect Robert Conner (Briggs/Armstrong).

1003 Country Club – H. Howard Caskey House – c. 1928, c. 1990**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house has been significantly altered with the addition of two large wing at the right (north) and at the left rear (southwest). The house has a stuccoed exterior with stuccoed quoins and dentil molding at the roofline. It has a stone veneer on the front-gabled entrance bay and on the first-floor level of the left (south) and of the facade and left elevation. There are replacement windows and two twenty-five-light picture windows on the left end of the facade. The pointed-arched, batten door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on paneled square columns. There is a gabled ell at the rear (west), and later gabled wing with shed-roofed dormer

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at the left rear. The right bays of the facade, including a front-gabled, projecting bay with three-part picture window with arched transom, are a later addition. The earliest known occupant is H. Howard Caskey (architect) in 1928.

1004 Country Club – J. Elwood Cox Carriage House – c. 1933, c. 1979 NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house is an expansion of the carriage house that stood at the rear of the now-demolished J. Elwood Cox House (514 Emerywood Drive). A one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation is likely the original carriage house, though a two-story, front-gabled bay with faux half-timbering and grouped windows has been added to its facade. The main section of the building, to the left (north), is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing at the right end, adjacent to the original carriage house. The house has a brick veneer and vinyl casement windows with stone lintels. The paneled door has an arched cast-stone surround and is recessed slightly in an arched cast-stone opening in a front-gabled bay. There is a hip-roofed dormer on the left elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear of the left elevation. The house was likely constructed concurrent with the J. Elwood Cox House on Emerywood, but was enlarged significantly. County tax records date the building to 1979.

1005 Country Club – Part of 1003 Country Club

1008 Country Club – House – c. 1976

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled frame house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has vertical wood sheathing, single-light casement windows, and a gabled, airplane dormer over the entrance. The single-light French door is recessed slightly on the left end of the facade, adjacent to the projecting wing. There is a sided chimney on the right (south) end of the facade and an asymmetrical, front-gabled, two-car garage wing on the right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1976.

1009 Country Club – William L. Horney House – c. 1937

NC – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house has a painted, skintled brick veneer with brick quoins, a skintled brick chimney on the facade, and faux half-timbering in the end gables. The house is four bays wide and triple-pile with two, steeply-pitched, projecting gabled bays on the facade, each with weatherboards and a small, rectangular window in the gables. The house has replacement windows. A shed-roofed entrance porch extends between the two gabled bays on the facade and is enclosed with paired windows and paired French doors. The earliest known occupant is William L. Horney (miller) in 1937.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with weatherboards, faux half-timbering in the gable, and modern windows and doors on the front elevation.

1010 Country Club – Betty M. Pitts House – c. 1961**C – Building**

This one-story, Contemporary-style house is four bays wide and double-pile, with overlapping shed roofs. The house has vertical wood sheathing, single-light casement windows, and a wide, stuccoed chimney on the facade of the left (north) wing. A pair of single-light French doors are recessed slightly on the right (south) wing and a brick knee wall extends from the house to create a small entry sheltered by the deep roof eaves. An open carport bay on the right end of the house is supported by wood supports on a brick knee wall on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Betty M. Pitts in 1961.

1011 Country Club – Fred H. Hallenbeck House I – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with near-full-depth, shed-roofed dormers on the left (south) and right (north) elevations. The house has wood shingles and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left end of the facade and has a single-light transom and a classical surround with pilasters and a broken pediment. A one-story, shed-roofed porch along the right elevation has a modern door in an arched opening that has been enclosed with wood shingles and high windows extend along the right elevation. There are two shed-roofed sections at the left rear (southwest) and an uncovered deck at the right rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Fred H. Hallenbeck (salesman, Scott & Williams) in 1928.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vertical plywood sheathing and paired doors on the front elevation.

1012 Country Club – Paul W. Smith House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Tudor Revival-style house is distinctive for its rough stuccoed exterior with brick detailing, rough-hewn, half timbers in the gables, and rough-hewn window lintels and sills. The house is irregular in form with a two-bay-wide, front-gabled section at the right (south) and a projecting, front-gabled wing at the left (north). A brick-veneered entrance bay is in the center with a diagonally-laid, brick-veneered, shed-roofed dormer above. The house has metal casement windows and a batten door with diamond-paned, leaded-glass light. There is a decorative double-shouldered brick chimney on the left end of the facade and a one-story, pent-roofed extension at the base. There is a one-story, projecting, three-sided bay on the left elevation and a projecting gabled bay on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Paul W. Smith (sales manager, Tate Furniture Company) in 1928.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, stuccoed three-bay garage has replacement windows in the three gabled dormers and vertical wood paneling enclosing the three arched vehicular bays.

1013 Country Club – William W. Walker House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The six-panel door has a multi-light fanlight and paneled pilasters and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled roof on sawn brackets. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The earliest known occupant is William W. Walker (The Rome Company) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage has vinyl siding, a four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash window in the gable, and a modern overhead door.

1014 Country Club – James A. Myatt House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched, asphalt-shingled roof with flared eaves and a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the facade. The house has a stuccoed exterior with brick detailing and faux half-timbering in the gables. The leaded-glass, diamond-paned casement windows have rough-hewn lintels. There is brick detailing at the entrance and a batten door with leaded-glass light. A two-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear has batten sheathing. There is a decorative brick chimney in the left (north) gable, a one-story, side-gabled, batten wing on the left elevation, and an attached, side-gabled, screened porch to its left. A low, brick retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is James A. Myatt (attorney; city solicitor) in 1928.

1018 Country Club – Fred E. Whitescarver House II – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed, brick Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with deep eaves and a projecting, gable-on-hip-roofed bay on the facade. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and there are twenty-eight-light picture windows flanked by six-over-six windows on the left (north) end of the facade and in the front-gabled bay. The replacement wood door is recessed slightly with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a brick planter defines the entrance. There is a projecting shed-roofed bay on the rear (east) elevation and a gabled hyphen connects to a gable-on-hip-roofed garage on the rear elevation that faces Hillcrest Drive. There is a low modern concrete wall at the sidewalk near the intersection of Country Club and Hillcrest drives and a walled courtyard near the northeast corner of the attached garage. The earliest known occupant is Fred E. Whitescarver (supervisor, Slanes Hosiery) in 1949.

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Delmont Street

705 Delmont – John Shore House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed, Spanish Mission-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer and twenty-light French door with twenty-light sidelights centered on the facade. The door is sheltered by a half-round, flat-roofed porch supported by columns and with a turned balustrade at the roof. The porch floor extends the full width of the facade as an uncovered terrace with brick knee wall. The house has paired, ten-light, French doors on either side of the entrance, each with a tiled pent roof. Windows on the side elevations are one-over-one windows. The house is listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is John Shore (employee, Marine Oil Company) in 1930.

706 Delmont – B. Curtis Royal House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations. The house has German-profile weatherboards and six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled roof and the entry has been enclosed with glass and new steps constructed. There is a low, hip-roofed porch on the left (north) elevation that is supported by square columns with braces. A one-story screened porch extends from the right rear (southeast). The house is listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is B. Curtis Royal (traveling salesman) in 1929.

707 Delmont – Ollie A. Craven House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). The house has aluminum siding and three-over-one and four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. The replacement door is sheltered by a clipped-front-gabled porch on unpainted square posts; the porch continues around the right (north) elevation as an uncovered deck. The earliest known occupant is Ollie A. Craven (carpenter) in 1928.

708 Delmont – Arch R. McMullan House – c. 1928

NC – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with the peak of the asymmetrical gable centered over the right bay. It has a stone veneer on the first-floor facade with aluminum siding throughout the rest of the house. There are replacement windows with an original six-light window in the front gable. The door is located on the left (north) elevation and sheltered by an inset screened porch on square columns. There is a one-story, shed-roofed ell at the right rear (southeast). The house is listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is Arch R. McMullan (clerk, Commercial National Bank) in 1930.

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709 Delmont – Ernest W. Hancock House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has vinyl siding and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The eight-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers. A second entrance on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a small, hipped roof. The house is listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is Ernest W. Hancock (foreman, Peerless Veneer Company) in 1929.

710 Delmont – J. Norman Thomas House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare is two bays wide and double-pile with a later one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, original three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the second story, and replacement windows on the first story. The replacement door is located on the left (north) end of the facade and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on replacement turned posts with decorative brackets. The brick foundation and a massive brick chimney centered on the facade have extruded mortar joints. The earliest known occupant is J. Norman Thomas (general manager, P. A. Thomas Car Works) in 1928.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled garage with batten doors, vinyl siding, and plywood sheathing in the gables.

806 Delmont – Harold L. Wilson House – c. 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation and a flat-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer on the facade, left elevation, and left wing with wood shingles on the right elevation, rear wing, and in the gables. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows on the main block and a picture window on the left end of the facade is flanked by two-over-two windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the facade and an uncovered terrace extends across the right (south) two bays. There is an attached, flat-roofed carport on square columns on the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Harold L. Wilson (assistant manager, Wilson Shoe Store) in 1953.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1953 – One-story, flat-roofed shed with shingled siding.

Edgedale Drive

200 Edgedale – Harold R. Hansen-Pruss House – c. 1962

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has replacement windows with wood aprons under the windows on the facade. The six-panel door is inset slightly in a vinyl-covered bay. There is a chimney in the

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right (east) gable end and a single window in the left (west) gable. The rear ell has a garage bay on the north end and there is a vinyl-sided, shed-roofed section on its rear (north). The earliest known occupant is Harold R. Hansen-Pruss (credit manager, J. N. Rawleigh Company) in 1962.

202 Edgedale – House – c. 1963**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It is flanked by one-bay-wide, side-gabled wings and has a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has a brick veneer with wood siding in the gables on the main block. It has eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows and the two-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The full-width, engaged porch is supported by fluted square columns and has dentils at the roofline. County tax records date the house to 1962, but there is no listing for the address in the 1962 city directory.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1963 – Front-gabled carport supported by decorative metal posts with weatherboards in the gable and a brick-veneered storage bay at the rear.

203 Edgedale – Dr. J. G. Groome House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This two-story, L-shaped, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with gabled roofs on the left (east) side-gabled section and the right (west) front-gabled section. The house has a slate roof and a brick veneer with a large brick chimney in the front gable and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable. It has twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story and eight-over-twelve windows on the second story, all with heavy timber lintels and windowsills. The batten door has a single light and a single-light transom. It is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends the full width of the side-gabled section and is supported by flared square posts. There is a gabled wall dormer on the left end of the side-gabled section and a full-width, two-story, shed-roofed rear wing with vinyl siding. An engaged, catslide, shed-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation is supported by a flared square post. The rear (south) end of the porch is enclosed with weatherboards and double-leaf, ten-light French doors with two-light transoms access both the enclosed porch and the main section of the house. There is an inset gabled dormer above the porch on the right elevation. The earliest known resident is Dr. J. G. Groome in 1933.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame garage with weatherboards and gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations.

204 Edgedale – Louis Sechtin House – c. 1962**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with deep overhangs, weatherboards in the gables, and replacement windows. The replacement door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by an engaged porch that extends across the right (east) three bays

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of the facade. The porch is supported by square columns and the right two bays of the porch have been enclosed with screens. According to the current owner and county tax records, the house was constructed in 1959; however, the earliest known occupant is Louis Sechtin (furniture worker) in 1962.

205 Edgedale – Roland T. Holton House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, stuccoed, Spanish Mission-style house has a stuccoed exterior, a flat roof behind a shaped parapet with a continuous, tiled pent roof around the entire building. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with paired, arched, fifteen-light French doors on the first story, each pair with a decorative metal railing, and paired nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the second story with window boxes on the facade. The arched, batten door has nine small lights and is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with decorative metal railing. There is a single arched window centered over the entrance, an ogee-arched parapet on the facade, and an exterior, stuccoed chimney on the left (east) elevation. A one-story, flat-roofed enclosed porch projects from the right (west) elevation with deep eaves and exposed rafter tails. The earliest known occupant is Roland T. Holton (vice-president/assistant manager, Continental Furniture Company) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, paired batten doors on the north elevation and a single door in the south gable end.

206 Edgedale – House – c. 1988**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Neotraditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the facade. The house has vinyl siding and windows and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. The six-panel door has a single-light transom and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a one-story gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a flat-roofed deck at the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building in 1988.

207 Edgedale – Perry C. Warren House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled dormer on the facade. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the dormer and on the one-bay-wide, side-gabled wings projecting from the right (west) and left (east) elevations. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with vinyl windows in the dormer. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. It is sheltered by a full-width, catslide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with dentils along the roofline. There is a two-story, shed-roofed section across the rear (south) and a one-story, shed-roofed bay at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Perry C. Warren in 1950.

208 Edgedale – David T. Yow House – c. 1929**C – Building**

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This one-and-a-half-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house has flared eaves, a brick veneer with soldier-course brick lintels and watertable, and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade with faux half-timbering at the second-floor level. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed dormer on the right (east) end of the facade and paired, hip-roofed dormers connected by a shed roof on the right and left elevations. There are four-over-four, wood-sash windows with a group of three, six-over-six windows at the second-floor level of the projecting, front-gabled bay. The six-panel door has a soldier-course lintel and is accessed by an uncovered, tiled stoop. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the right elevation has been enclosed with jalousie windows. The earliest known occupant is David T. Yow (Yow's Funeral Home) in 1929.

209 Edgedale – Walter R. Kester House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a large, front-gabled dormer centered on the facade and rear elevation. The house has stuccoed, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The replacement door and transom are flanked by eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the facade and a full-width, engaged porch is supported by tapered, paneled wood posts on stuccoed piers with a stuccoed knee wall. There is a replacement window and an original louvered vent in the gabled dormer. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has grouped, multi-light casement windows. The earliest known occupant is Walter R. Kester (manager, Kester Machinery Company) in 1928.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, stuccoed garage with paired, sliding doors, and deep eaves supported by square posts on the east elevation. It has been altered with addition of an attached, modern carport on the north elevation with square post supports and plywood in the gable.

210 Edgedale – Royster M. Tucker House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting gabled bay on the facade. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There are two pairs of twelve-light, Craftsman-style French doors in the projecting bay with paired, nine-light, Craftsman-style windows in the gable above. The roof of the front-gabled bay extends to the right (east) to shelter an inset entrance with arched brick opening. The door is a solid, batten door. There is a low gable on the right end of the facade, an exterior brick chimney in the right gable, and a one-story, flat-roofed bay at the left (west) end of the facade with a terrace on its roof. A low, hip-roofed porch extends from the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Royster M. Tucker (engineer, North State Telephone Company) in 1927.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**211 Edgedale – Bernard J. Dunn House – c. 1928****C – Building**

This large, two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a low-pitched roof with deep eaves and exposed, sawn rafter tails. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, with nine-over-one windows, flanked by six-over-one windows on the first-floor facade. The six-panel door has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on tapered, paneled posts on brick piers. There is a quatrefoil detail on the porch posts, a ramped brick knee wall around the porch, and a low, projecting gabled at the porch entrance. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the left (east) elevation and a tall chimney on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Bernard J. Dunn (president, The Young Men's Store and High Point Mattress Company) in 1928.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame carport on square posts.

212 Edgedale – Margaret Spencer House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding and windows, but retains quarter-round, multi-light wood windows flanking the exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a decorative metal railing at the roofline. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by columns and has been enclosed with four-over-four and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the rear (north). The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Margaret Spencer in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and sliding doors.

213 Edgedale – David Mac Jester House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story, eight-over-eight windows on the second story, and a fanlight in the right (west) gable. The six-panel door has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square columns and has dentils in the cornice. An uncovered brick terrace extends the full width of the facade on each side of the porch. There is a two-story gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) and a one-story, shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southeast). A decorative stone wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is David Mac Jester (realtor and builder) in 1928.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage has been converted to an apartment with vinyl siding and windows and a modern pedestrian door.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, gambrel-roofed, pre-fabricated, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and a small vinyl window.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**214 Edgedale – J. Wade Hiatt House – c. 1925****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a large, hip-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, and stucco and arched, louvered vents in the gables. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows and a fifteen-light French door with ten-light sidelights on the right (east) end of the facade. The door and sidelights are a modern replacement and are sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on full-height brick piers. The porch floor continues across the right end of the facade as an uncovered terrace. There are projecting, hip-roofed bays on the right and left (west) elevations. The earliest known occupant is J. Wade Hiatt (assistant cashier, Commercial National Bank) in 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and paired, sliding doors on the south elevation.

216 Edgedale – W. Granton Foy House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a single-pile, side-gabled section that extends across the entire facade. The house has a brick veneer with stucco in the pedimented gables. It has double-hung, wood-sash windows on the side elevations and three fifteen-light French doors, each with ten-light sidelights, on the facade. The center entrance is sheltered by an arched porch on columns and the porch floor continues as an uncovered terrace to each side. Gabled bays project from the right (east) and left (west) elevation and there is a small, uncovered terrace on the right elevation. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is W. Granton Foy (secretary/treasurer, Reidsville Paper Company) in 1925.

217 Edgedale – James T. Tucker House – c. 1929**C – Building**

This two-story, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a low-pitched, hipped roof and a painted brick veneer. The house has replacement windows and the arched, six-light-over-two-panel door has an arched brick surround and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on grouped, slender columns with a decorative wood railing at the roofline. There is a one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation that is supported by full-height brick piers and has a decorative metal railing at the roofline. A two-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the rear of the left (east) elevation with a one-story, hip-roofed wing at its left. In front of this wing is a one-story, flat-roofed section that extends along the left elevation, flush with the facade. The earliest known occupant is James T. Tucker (superintendent, Peerless Veneer Company) in 1929.

218 Edgedale – Robert I. Harris House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style Foursquare is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a stuccoed exterior and an exterior stuccoed chimney on the left (west) elevation. It has

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replacement windows, generally paired, and an eyebrow dormer with vinyl fanlight. The six-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered stuccoed posts on stuccoed piers. An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small, hipped roof supported by sawn brackets. There is a one-story, gabled rear wing with cement-board siding and a sided chimney on its right (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Robert I. Harris (secretary/treasurer, Young Men's Store) in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage has vinyl siding and an overhead door.

219 Edgedale – Kilby A. Page House III – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house has a wide, asymmetrical, front-gabled projecting bay with a prominent brick chimney centered in the gable and faux half-timbering at the second-floor level. The house has a brick veneer, eight-light casement windows, and faux half-timbering in the gables. The arched six-light-over-two-panel door is located on the left (east) end of the projecting bay, under a catslide roof. It is inset slightly in a brick surround. There is a small, shed-roofed dormer to the left of the front-gabled bay and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the right (west) end of the facade is supported by square posts with diagonal braces. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right elevation has faux half-timbering in the gable and an entrance on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Kilby A. Page (salesman) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage has faux half-timbering in the gables.

220 Edgedale – John H. Grubb House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevations. The house has vinyl siding and eight-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The multi-panel door has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped slender columns. The porch has a low projecting gable over the entrance. A one-story, flat-roofed wing extends across the rear (north) and right (east) elevations. It has vinyl siding and a low wood railing along the roofline. The earliest known occupant is John H. Grubb (traveling salesman) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage has vinyl siding and an overhead door with a pedestrian entrance on the right (east) end of the south elevation.

221 Edgedale – G. A. Moser House – c. 1938**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a whitewashed brick veneer. The house has an asymmetrical, front-gable over the left (east) two bays and

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a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay centered on the facade. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows including a group of three windows in an arched brick surround on the left end of the facade and two windows flanking a large picture window on the right (west) end of the facade and on the right elevation. The six-panel door is recessed slightly with an arched brick opening. There is a small, six-light window in an arched brick surround in the front gable. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest), a shed-roofed dormer at the left rear (southeast) and a one-story, shed-roofed section to the left of the rear ell. The earliest known occupant is G. A. Moser (clerk, High Point Thomasville & Denton Railroad) in 1938.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1938 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with paired, six-over-six windows in the front gable and an overhead door on the right end of the north elevation.

222 Edgedale – Lewis C. Kress House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled wing at the rear. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the facade. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround. It is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by grouped, fluted columns and has flush sheathing and dentil molding in the pediment. There is a wide cornice across the facade with dentil molding in the frieze. A vinyl-sided ell extends from the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Lewis C. Kress (real estate) in 1950.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with vertical wood sheathing and paired six-panel doors on the south elevation.

223 Edgedale – Minnie P. Vail House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style house is one of the best examples of the style in the district. It has a brick veneer with faux half-timbering in the gables as well as decorative exposed purlins and knee brackets. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a low gable on the left (east) elevation and a projecting, gabled bay on the right (west) elevation. It has nine-over-one, wood-sash windows with fifteen-over-one windows on the facade flanked by nine-over-one windows. The one-light-over-one-panel door has matching sidelights and Craftsman-style detailing. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the right two bays of the facade and is supported by tapered brick posts on brick piers with a brick balustrade. There is a fifteen-light window in the front gable that is flanked by louvered vents. An inset porch at the right rear (southwest) has been enclosed with weatherboards and there is a modern deck on the right elevation. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Ms. Minnie P. Vail in 1927.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**224 Edgedale – Harold P. Morrison House – c. 1950****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with vinyl siding on the dormers. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the facade and paired six-light casement windows in the dormers. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender square posts. There is a setback side-gabled garage wing on the left (west) elevation with an overhead door. A shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) has vinyl siding. The earliest known occupant is Harold P. Morrison (vice-president, Harriss & Covington Hosiery) in 1950.

C-Building - Playhouse, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled, frame playhouse with engaged porch on square posts and a central door flanked by windows on the south elevation.

225 Edgedale – VACANT**226 Edgedale – Samuel Hyman House – c. 1940****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, steeply-pitched roof, and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has replacement windows, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. The three-light-over-one-panel door has a granite surround; it is recessed slightly behind an arched brick opening in a projecting, front-gabled bay. An uncovered brick terrace extends across the right (east) two bays of the facade with a vinyl railing. There is an inset dormer on the left elevation of the front-gabled bay and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation with an exterior brick chimney in the gable end. There is a one-story, shed-roofed frame section at the left rear (northwest) and a one-story, flat-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) with vinyl siding and a vinyl railing at the roofline. The earliest known occupant is Samuel Hyman (jeweler) in 1940.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1940 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding, a wide, overhead door and a single six-over-six, wood-sash window in the front gable.

227 Edgedale – John W. Henry House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, projecting, clipped-front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a later manufactured-stone veneer on the lower one-third of the facade that wraps around the right elevation, terminating at the manufactured-stone chimney. There is asbestos siding above the stone, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and exposed rafter tails. There is a thirty-two-light picture window on the left (east) end of the facade and an eyebrow wall dormer above the picture window. The arched door on the left end of the front-gabled wing is recessed slightly

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behind a faux-stone arch. An uncovered concrete terrace extends from the entrance to the left end of the facade. There is a clipped-gabled dormer on the left elevation. The house is listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is John W. Henry (secretary, Henry Motor Sales Company) in 1933.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage has asbestos siding, and enclosed bay on the left (east) and an open carport on metal posts on the right (west).

228 Edgedale – Joseph H. Packer House – c. 1925

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three-bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, flared eaves, and exposed rafter tails and purlins. The house has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with three three-light casement windows in the hip-roofed dormers on the facade and side elevations. On the first-floor facade are two, one-story, hip-roofed, projecting bays, each with a picture windows topped by two replacement, four-light sashes. The six-panel door has six-light, Craftsman-style sidelights and is sheltered by a gently-curved, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the left (west) elevation is supported by tapered, square columns and has an original wood railing. It extends beyond the rear (north) elevation as a porte-cochere. The earliest known occupant is Joseph H. Packer (Packer Photo Company) in 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, hip-roofed, brick garage has an overhead door on the west elevation and a six-panel pedestrian door on the south elevation.

229 Edgedale – E. Wray Farlow House – c. 1928, c. 1990

NC – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house has been altered significantly and may be an enlargement of a Period Cottage. The house is a single-bay wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation that is flush with the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer on the first story with vinyl siding at the second-floor level and vinyl shingles on the entrance bay. It has replacement windows and the replacement door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on slender columns. There is a one-story, shed-roofed section at the rear (south). The earliest known occupant is E. Wray Farlow (Ideal Body Shop; vice-president, Farlow Insurance & Realty Company) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage has asbestos siding, and enclosed bay on the left (east) and an open carport on metal posts on the right (west).

231 Edgedale – Ellen Hyde House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and exposed exposed purlins in the gables. It has a six-panel door centered on the facade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, inset porch

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supported by squat, tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is an inset screened porch at the left rear (southeast) corner. The earliest known occupant is Ms. Ellen Hyde in 1928.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – One-story, hip-roofed carport on square posts with enclosed storage on the east and west elevations.

233 Edgedale – Walter G. Reich House I – c. 1933**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a whitewashed brick veneer. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the first story, six-over-six windows on the second story, and quarter-round windows flanking the chimney in the right (west) gable. The six-panel door is centered on the facade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters, a massive swan's neck broken pediment and modillioned entablature. There is a denticulated cornice at the roofline and molded cornices over the first-floor windows on the facade. A one-story, flat-roofed screened porch on the right elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and has a low vinyl railing at the roofline. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation has grouped six-over-six windows and a vinyl railing at the roofline. The site slopes to the rear and there is a basement-level, flat-roofed, brick wing visible at the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Walter G. Reich (general manager, Stehli Silks Corporation) in 1933.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, three-car, brick garage has three overhead doors on the west elevation and a single window on the north elevation.

300 Edgedale – Jack W. Samet House – c. 1959**C – Building**

This side-gabled, Split-Level house faces Hurdover Street and features a one-story section on the left (south) and two-story section on the right (north). It has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, a low-pitched roof with wide, overhanging eaves, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. Picture windows on both levels of the facade and on the left elevation are flanked by two-over-two windows. The main entrance is accessed via an inset porch with vinyl siding and decorative metal supports and a metal railing. A front-gabled bay on the left end of the facade continues as a seven-bay-deep, front-gabled wing along the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Jack W. Samet (building contractor) in 1959.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame carport with plywood in the gable is supported by grouped, metal posts.

301 Edgedale – J. Arthur Marsh House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest). It has a whitewashed brick veneer, replacement windows, and a three-panel door with five-light sidelights that is sheltered by a

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pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation that is supported by square columns with a wood railing. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a garage at the basement level of the rear ell. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is J. Arthur Marsh (president, Welborn Furniture Company) in 1925.

304 Edgedale – House – c. 2004**NC – Building**

This large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Neotraditional-style house four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the facade and a two-story, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, stuccoed chimneys, vinyl casement windows, a stuccoed shed-roofed dormer on the left (west) end of the facade and two arched wall dormers on the right (east) end of the facade. The double-leaf entrance is recessed in an arched brick opening and there is an inset porch on the left end of the facade that is supported by square posts with diagonal braces. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation and an attached, hip-roofed garage at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the house to 2004.

305 Edgedale – Gertrude Tobias House – c. 1950, c. 2005**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade and a projecting, gabled bay on the left (east) end of the facade. The house has been altered with the addition of large windows, a gabled entrance porch, and an addition on the left elevation. The building has weatherboards with stone veneer under projecting window bays on the facade. It has vinyl windows, chimneys have been covered with siding, and the inset porch is supported by slender columns. A projecting, front-gable marking the entrance is supported by slender columns. A side-gabled wing on the left elevation had a series of decorative gables on the facade, a projecting bay window, and an inset porch on slender columns. The earliest known occupant is Ms. Gertrude Tobias (president/treasurer, Tobias Inc. (women's apparel, lingerie, millinery)) in 1950.

308 Edgedale – Carter L. Michael House – c. 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the facade. It has a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a sixteen-light picture window on the left (west) end of the facade is flanked by four-over-four windows. The entrance is located on the left end of the projecting wing and is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a square post. An inset porch on the left end of the facade accesses a side-gabled wing on the left elevation. This wing has a garage with pent roof at the basement level and paired six-over-six windows on the main level. There are wood shingles at the basement-

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level garage and on the inset porches. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a modern deck to its left. The earliest known occupant is Carter L. Michael (West End Fuel Company) in 1954.

309 Edgedale - VACANT

400 Edgedale – House – c. 1999

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed house is five bays wide and double-pile with one-story, projecting hip-roofed wings on each end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, paired casement windows, and two arched wall dormers on the facade. The two-panel door has ten-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a multi-light elliptical fanlight. There are one-story, hip-roofed bays projecting from the right (east) and left (west) elevations and there are two gabled rear ells. The house was built on previously undeveloped land that was originally part of the Tomlinson estate. County tax records date the building to 1999.

401 Edgedale – Dave J. Martin House – c. 1954

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with one-story, side-gabled wings on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The house has a brick veneer with brick quoins and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a tall entablature. There is a decorative metal railing below the window just above the entrance. The two-story, pedimented portico has paired columns supporting the pediment with a tall entablature and a round, nine-light window in the gable. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable end and louvered vents in all of the gables. A one-story, gabled hyphen on the rear (south) elevation connects to a two-story, side-gabled brick garage wing with paired overhead doors on the west elevation that are sheltered by a pent roof. The earliest known occupant is Dave J. Martin in 1954.

405 Edgedale – Charles E. Diffendal House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) elevation flanked by quarter-round windows in the gable. There are three gabled dormers on the facade, each with an original six-over-six, wood-sash window, and a single window in the right (west) gable. The six-panel door has beveled sidelights and a blind fanlight. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on grouped square posts with a Chinese Chippendale-style railing. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by grouped square posts and enclosed with screens. The earliest known occupant is Charles E. Diffendal (manager, Marietta Paint & Color Company) in 1927.

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407 Edgedale – Joseph G. Hunt House – c. 1956

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, and Colonial Revival-style details. There is a denticulated cornice on the facade and windows on the facade have applied lintels with dentils. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a paneled surround. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by slender, paired columns. There are two gabled dormers on the facade, each with a single six-over-six, wood-sash window, and louvered vents in the gables. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation and a two-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Joseph G. Hunt (secretary/treasurer, Electric Supply Inc.) in 1956.

408 Edgedale – Dr. O. Blanchard Bonner House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house is distinctive for its steeply-pitched slate roof, crenellated entry bay, and half-timbered second story. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a tapestry-brick veneer and a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. There are two hip-roofed dormers on the facade, hip-roofed dormers on each side of the front-gabled bay, and a gable wall dormer and shed-roofed dormer on the left elevation. The house has twenty-one-light, wood casement windows on the first story, fifteen-light casements on the second story, and nine-light casements in the dormers. Windows on the right (east) end of the facade have six-light transoms and there is a heavy timber lintel over the first-floor windows on the projecting bay. The pointed-arched batten door has six very small lights and strap hinges; it has a stone surround and is located in a one-story, projecting bay with flat roof behind a crenellated parapet. There is a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay on the left elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed bay projecting from the left rear (northwest), each with stucco and half-timbering. There is an interior brick chimney with paired clay chimney pots and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation with octagonal brick flues. The earliest known occupant is Dr. O. Blanchard Bonner (Burrus Clinic) in 1928.

409 Edgedale – Edward C. Cridlebaugh House – c. 1929

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, metal casement windows with heavy timber lintels on the first story, and two exterior brick chimneys on the right elevation. A conical, projecting entrance bay to the left (east) of the front-gabled bay has an arched brick opening and shelters a pointed-arched batten door with four lights. There is an inset dormer on the left end of the facade and a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). The house is listed as vacant in 1929; the earliest known occupant is Edward C. Cridlebaugh (secretary/treasurer, Atlantic Insurance & Realty Company) in 1933.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**410 Edgedale – Claude J. Cummins House II – c. 1925****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled, English Cottage-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a stuccoed exterior, interior stuccoed chimney, and three shed-roofed dormers on the facade. It has eight-over-one windows flanked by four-over-one windows on the facade and in the center dormer. Other windows are a combination of eight-over-one, six-over-one, and twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows, all with applied wood cornices. The double-leaf, twelve-light French doors have a blind fanlight and are sheltered by an arch-roofed porch with extensions supported by columns on a slate-covered stoop. The one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation has been enclosed with glass and there is a hip-roofed ell at the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Claude J. Cummins (secretary/treasurer, Carolina Veneer) in 1925.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1925 – One-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled, frame garage has a stuccoed exterior, shed-roofed dormer, and wide, overhead door.

411 Edgedale – Horace S. Haworth House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, clipped-front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the facade and a hip-roofed dormer on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, ten-light wood casements on the first story, and eight-light casements at the second story of the front-gabled wing. The eight-light batten door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay and has an arched brick surround and uncovered brick stoop. An inset porch on the right end of the facade has paired casement windows over a wood-paneled knee wall. The earliest known occupant is Horace S. Haworth (Roberson & Haworth) in 1925.

412 Edgedale – Robert H. Walker House II – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, English Cottage-style house is three bays wide with a flared roofline and gabled dormers on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. The house has a stuccoed exterior, interior stuccoed brick chimney, and vinyl windows with wood lintels. An arched opening on the left end of the facade leads to a recessed six-light batten door. An inset, enclosed porch on the right elevation has arched openings. There is a shed-roofed wing at the rear of the left elevation that is covered with weatherboards. The earliest known occupant is Robert H. Walker (president, Pickett Mill; vice-president, High Point Yarns Mills) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, stuccoed garage with sliding doors under a pent roof and paired six-light windows in the gable.

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413 Edgedale – Fontaine M. Cralle House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with gabled dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The house has a flared roofline, aluminum siding, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation that is flanked by six-light casement windows. Windows centered in the front gable project slightly, supported by knee brackets. The eight-light-over-two-panel door on the left end of the facade is sheltered by a low-pitched, front-gabled porch supported by knee brackets. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing on the left elevation and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Fontaine M. Cralle (manager, Southern Dairies) in 1927.

414 Edgedale – James C. Fannin House – c. 1954

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with the leftmost (west) bay recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the two arched-roofed front dormers. It has an interior brick chimney, eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story, eight-over-eight windows in the dormers, and six-over-six windows in the gables. There is an interior brick chimney and a four-light-over-four-panel door. There is a vinyl-sided wing at the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is James C. Fannin in 1954.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1954 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage has asbestos siding, paired overhead doors, and a shed-roofed wing across the rear.

415 Edgedale – E. L. Stanton House – c. 1938

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house has a brick veneer, wood siding in the peaks of the gables and on the front-gabled dormers, and a prominent, tapered brick chimney on the facade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting front-gabled bay centered on the facade. It has metal casement windows and a one-light, arched batten door in an arched brick surround. There is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed brick wing at the rear. The earliest known occupant is E. L. Stanton in 1938.

416 Edgedale – Cora B. King House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is unique for its brick laid in a random pattern and its prominent stone chimney on the facade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade and an asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay to its left (west). The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with a single, six-light casement window over the entrance and diamond-paned casement windows on the left end of the

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facade. The four-light, arched batten door is recessed slightly in an arched brick surround with an arched feature window to its left. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation and a shed-roofed dormer across the rear. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Cora B. King in 1950.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with paired, sliding doors and a six-over-six, wood-sash window in the front gable.

417 Edgedale – Dr. Thomas M. Stanton House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, front-gabled projecting wing on the left (east) end of the facade and a shed-roofed dormer on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, an irregular-coursed slate roof, and weatherboards on the shed-roofed dormer. It has grouped wood casement windows and the two-light batten door is sheltered by a small flat roof on wood brackets. An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small flat-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers. There is an exterior end brick chimney in the right gable and a two-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest) with a one-story, gabled wing beyond it. A low brick wall extends along the driveway on the east side of the house. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Thomas M. Stanton in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with paired sliding door sheltered by a pent roof and paired, eight-light casement windows in the gable.

418 Edgedale – Hiram M. Armentrout House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Renaissance Revival-style house features a painted brick veneer and a green slab-tile roof with wide overhangs with modillions. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with replacement double-leaf, French doors with transoms on the first-floor facade and replacement windows. Original paired, ten-light French doors are centered on the facade with an arched fanlight. The door is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on Ionic columns. An uncovered brick terrace extends the full width of the facade on each side of the porch. One-story, flat-roofed porches on the right (east) and left (west) elevations are supported by full-height, brick piers at the corners, each flanked by columns. The right porch has been enclosed with screens and the left porch has been enclosed with glass. The house has a tall, painted brick chimney on the right and left elevations. The earliest known occupant is Hiram M. Armentrout (secretary, Snow Lumber Company) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with weatherboards.

419 Edgedale – C. Grover Bedford House – c. 1929

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, English Cottage-style house has a slate roof, a painted, skintled brick veneer, and an interior, skintled brick chimney. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, projecting, front-gabled wing on the left front (northeast) corner of the house, a

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parapeted wall dormer on the right (west) end of the facade, and a brick parapet that extends along the front and rear elevations at the base of the side-gabled roof. The house has paired, six-light, metal casement windows with heavy, hewn timber lintels on the first story. The six-panel door is recessed and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with flared brackets. There is a one-and-a-half-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) with a shed-roofed dormer on its left (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is C. Grover Bedford (assistant manager, Southern Furniture Exposition Building) in 1929.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1929 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage with an overhead door sheltered by a small, pent roof and asbestos siding and a group of three casement windows in the front gable.

420 Edgedale – Dr. William A. Hayes House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, Spanish Mission-style house is four bays wide with a front-gabled section on the left (west) and a side-gabled section on the right elevation. It has a stuccoed exterior, two interior, stuccoed chimneys, and a tile roof. It has replacement vinyl windows, including tall, arched windows in the front gable with a decorative metal railing installed below them. The arched replacement door is sheltered by a flared, copper, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. An inset porch on the left (west) elevation is accessed by stuccoed arches. Stuccoed wall extends from the left side of the front-gabled bay and from the rear of the right wing. The earliest known occupant is Dr. William A. Hayes (dentist) in 1927.

421 Edgedale – Herman H. Smith House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed house is one of the best and most complex examples of the Tudor Revival style in the district. The house has a brick veneer, interior, corbelled brick chimneys, a slate roof, and faux half-timbering in the gables. It is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) and of the facade, a front-gabled entrance bay to its right (west) and a hip-roofed, wall dormer on the right end of the facade. The second story of the front-gabled bay has faux half-timbering, projects slightly over the first story supported by modillions, and shelters a three-sided, projecting bay window on the first story. The house has grouped, ten-light, wood casement windows with heavy timber lintels on the first story and eight-light casement windows on the second story. The one-light, arched, batten door is sheltered by a flared, copper hipped roofed supported by arched braces. There are paired, leaded-glass, diamond-light casement windows above the entrance. An inset porch on the right end of the house has stone detailing around the arched openings and has been enclosed with glass. There is a hip-roofed dormer on the right elevation above the inset porch. There are a series of gables and hip-roofed dormers on the rear (south) elevation and a c. 1990 gabled

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breezeway leads to a garage. The earliest known occupant is Herman H. Smith (assistant manager, Amos Hosiery Mills) in 1933.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick garage has a slate roof, a decorative gable on the west elevation, and faux half-timbering and casement windows in the gables.

C-Building – Carriage House, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick garage with a steeply-pitched, slate roof, hip-roofed dormers on the north and south elevations, and faux half-timbering in the gables and dormers, and leaded-glass casement windows.

422 Edgedale – House – 1998

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Neotraditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with projecting, brick course between the first and second stories. It has double-hung windows, grouped with applied lintels on the first-floor facade. It has a wide fascia and a pedimented, front-gabled dormer on the facade. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a transom; it is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by grouped columns. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the rear of the left (west) elevation with a garage at the basement level. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1998.

424 Edgedale – Robert T. Amos House II – c. 1954

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer and exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end. The house has eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows with applied cornices on the first story and eight-over-eight windows on the second story. The two-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a flared, copper, hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns. There is a one-story, projecting bay with copper roof on the left (west) elevation, a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation, and a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Robert T. Amos (vice-president, Amos Hosiery Mills) in 1954.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1954 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with paired overhead doors and six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the gable.

426 Edgedale – Lincoln R. Stewart House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a Crab Orchard stone veneer, aluminum siding in the gables, and exterior end, Crab Orchard stone chimneys in the gables. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with windows in the front-gabled dormers having arched upper sashes. The six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights

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and an arched blind transom. It is sheltered by a wide, pedimented porch supported by columns. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation with aluminum siding and grouped, ten-light casement windows. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation has aluminum siding and eight-light casement windows and connects to a side-gabled frame garage at the right rear (northeast). The house appears on the 1950 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Lincoln R. Stewart (R. K. Stewart & Sons) in 1954.

Emery Circle

1004 Emery – VACANT

1005 Emery – J. Emory Gibson Jr. House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable, six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a picture window on the left end of the facade, flanked by six-over-six windows. The replacement door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a metal pole. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation has a picture window flanked by six-over-six windows on its facade. The earliest known occupant is J. Emory Gibson Jr. (president, Fli-Back Sales Corporation and Sock-It Company; vice-president/assistant treasurer, Fli-Back Company) in 1950.

1006 Emery – Howard E. Price House – c. 1960

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer on the facade and vinyl siding on the side and rear elevations. The house has a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the facade and two vinyl-sided, front-gabled dormers on the facade. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with a single window in each gable. The louvered storm door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by a single column. There is an interior brick chimney near the ridgeline and a side-gabled, garage wing at the basement level of left (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Howard E. Price (sales engineer) in 1960.

1007 Emery – Carter T. Holbrook House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a three-bay-wide, double-pile wing to its left (east). The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the facade, and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. The four-light-over-four-panel door is recessed slightly in a vertically-sheathed surround at

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the left end of the side-gabled wing. There is a gabled, frame sunroom extending from the rear of the side-gabled wing. The earliest known occupant is Carter T. Holbrook (salesman) in 1950.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled carport supported by metal poles with vertical plywood sheathing in the gable and covering an enclosed storage area at the rear.

1008 Emery – David L. Bouldin House III – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay at the left (west) end of the facade. It has a painted brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small shed roof. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with a modern deck beyond it. The earliest known occupant is David L. Bouldin (chemist, The Lilly Company) in 1950.

1011 Emery – Robert B. Rankin House – c. 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and replacement, vinyl windows. The entrance is recessed slightly and has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a one-light transom. Fluted pilasters on the facade define the recessed entrance bay and the corners of the house. There are louvered vents in the gables. A one-story, side-gabled, sunroom at the rear of the right (west) elevation connects to a front-gabled wing at its rear with vinyl siding. The earliest known occupant is Robert B. Rankin (vice-president, Jones & Peacock) in 1954.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1954 – One-story, flat-roofed carport on square posts with enclosed storage at the rear.

1017 Emery – Malcolm G. Moore House I – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a prominent, stepped brick chimney on the facade. The house has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney near the rear. The two-light-over-two-panel door is located in a front-gabled bay and has a classical surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the left (east) elevation has been enclosed with windows. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a small gabled projecting on the left side of the rear ell. The earliest known occupant is Malcolm G. Moore (Mendenhall-Moore Realtors) in 1949.

1018 Emery – George V. Denny House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled wall dormer on the left (west) end of the facade, a slightly lower roofline with front-gabled dormer on the right (east) bay, and a shed-roofed dormer across the rear (north). The

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house has vinyl siding, eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows, and a denticulated cornice. The three-light-over-six-panel door on the right (east) end of the facade has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with pilasters and a denticulated entablature. It is sheltered by a two-story, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. The upper level of the porch is an enclosed room with a single six-over-six window on the facade. A smaller, side-gabled wing extends from the right elevation with six-over-nine windows. The earliest known occupant is George V. Denny in 1940.

C-Building – Guest House, c. 1940 – One-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with vinyl siding, six-over-six windows, an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable, and a six-panel door sheltered by a shed roof on square posts.

1019 Emery – Joseph P. Crowder Sr. House – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the facade. The house has metal casement windows, a three-sided bay window with copper hipped roof on the front of the projecting bay, and a prominent brick chimney on the facade. The entrance is located on the left side of a partially inset porch sheathed with vertical wood sheathing and supported by decorative metal posts. There is a low, louvered dormer vent over the entrance bay. A one-story, side-gabled, wing on the right (west) elevation connects to a front-gabled, attached brick garage at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Joseph P. Crowder Sr. (New Service Laundry) in 1949.

Emerywood Drive**403 Emerywood – House – c. 1963****C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (south) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and deep eaves. There is a group of three windows to the left (north) of the three-light, solid wood door and both are sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts with a decorative metal railing. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) has vertical vinyl sheathing and two garage bays facing West Lexington Street. County tax records date the building to 1963 and the address does not appear in city directories prior to 1963.

407 Emerywood – David T. Hunnewell House – c. 1939**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, exterior brick chimneys in each gable end, exposed rafter tails, and three eyebrow vents on the facade. It has paired, eight-light wood casement windows with three narrow six-light casement

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windows and a hip-roofed, projecting bay window on the facade. An inset porch on the left (north) end of the facade shelters the entrance and is supported by paired square posts with diagonal bracing. A one-story, shed-roofed ell extends from the left rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is David T. Hunnewell (traveling salesman, Minn Mining and Manufacturing Company) in 1939.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1939 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile, weatherboards, paired sliding doors, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window in the gable.

412 Emerywood – Sloan D. Gibson Jr. House – c. 1958

C – Building

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch is eight bays wide and double-pile with projecting, hip-roofed wings on the right (north) and left (south) ends of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and wide roof overhangs. It has board-and-batten sheathing on the right wing and wood paneling at the inset porch centered on the facade. It has one-light casement windows in the private spaces and tall, fixed-sash windows with operable hopper windows below in the public spaces. The solid door is flanked by paired casement windows. The center two bays are recessed slightly and the resulting inset porch is supported by a single slender post. A one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed wing with brick veneer extends from the right elevation and a hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) has a sunroom at the front (east), vertical dividers between the bays on the south elevation, and garage bays at the rear (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Sloan D. Gibson Jr. (president, Style House Inc.) in 1958. The house was designed by Mays and Park, Associates, in High Point (Briggs, pg. 197).

500 Emerywood – Thomas J. Gold Jr. House – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the facade. The house has aluminum siding, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, and a hip-roofed, projecting bay window with vinyl windows on the front-gabled bay. The batten door is sheltered by a shed roof supported by a slender, square column. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation and a one-bay-wide, gable-on-hip-roofed wing on the right elevation. A hip-roofed section on the left elevation connects to an uncovered wood deck. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with aluminum siding and paired six-over-six windows in the gable. A shed-roofed porch on slender square columns extends between the right wing, the rear ell, and the garage. The earliest known occupant is Thomas J. Gold Jr. (attorney, Gold McAnally & Gold) in 1939.

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501 Emerywood – Thomas E. Strickland House – c. 1957

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled Contemporary Ranch is two bays wide and four-pile with a two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing projecting from the right (south) elevation. It has a brick veneer and an interior brick chimney with batten sheathing in the front gable, on the right elevation, and on the front elevation of the right wing. The low-pitched roof has deep eaves and exposed purlins in the gables. High, ribbon windows are vinyl replacements. The door with glass-block sidelight is inset on the right end of the facade with the inset porch supported by vertical wood louvers that screen the entrance. A low brick planter extends across the right end of the facade, at the entrance. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level on the left (north) elevation. A gabled ell at the rear of the right wing has an open carport at the rear (east) that is supported by a brick wall on the east end and metal pole supports in the center. The earliest known occupant is Thomas E. Strickland (Thomas Variety Store) in 1957.

503 Emerywood – House – c. 1991

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Neotraditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled entrance bay. It has a painted brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation, vinyl windows with applied lintels on the first story, and a modillion cornice. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. It is recessed in an arched, paneled surround. A one-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the right rear (southeast) and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) connects to a one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed garage with hip-roofed wall dormers at the northeast that is accessed by Woodbrook Drive. County tax records date the house to 1991.

504 Emerywood – Dr. Numa H. Crews House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the facade and two hip-roofed dormers on the right (north) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with faux half-timbering in the gables and on the dormers. It has an exterior brick chimney with clay chimney pots in the right gable and vinyl windows. The batten door has a single light, with multiple, diamond-shaped panes and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts supporting an exposed king-post truss. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation has been enclosed with vertical wood sheathing and vinyl windows. The first known occupant is Dr. Numa H. Crews in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage with a projecting gabled bay on the left (south) elevation and two gabled dormers on the right (north) elevation. The garage has faux half-timbering and vinyl windows in the gables and dormers.

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506 Emerywood – Robert P. Guarino House – c. 1955, c. 1995

NC – Building

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed, brick Ranch has been significantly altered with the addition of a front-gabled porch and changes to the fenestration. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, an interior stone chimney, and a modillion cornice and brackets at the roofline. Across the facade, fifteen-light French doors are flanked by ten-light sidelights. The entrance has a three-part transom and is sheltered by a projecting, front-gabled porch supported by columns. An inset porch to the right (north) of the entrance has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing. The house is listed as “under construction” in 1954 and the earliest known occupant is Robert P. Guarino (Professional Engineer, Industrial Buildings, Water & Sewer Surveying and blue Printing) in 1955. The house has remodeled around 1995 with the installation of paired French doors across the facade and the addition of a front-gabled portico.

509 Emerywood – Guy Wood House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, L-shaped Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed section on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows, included a group of three windows in an inset bay on the right (south) end of the projecting, hip-roofed wing. Double-leaf six-light-over-one-panel doors are located on the left end of the facade, adjacent to the hip-roofed wing. A courtyard at the front of the building is enclosed with high brick piers and a metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Guy Wood (vice-president, Cummins-Diesel Sales & Service) in 1951.

510 Emerywood – Lackey House – c. 1963

C – Building

This one-story, Contemporary Rambler Ranch is made up of two gable-on-hip-roofed wings arranged at an angle to create a wide V-shape. It has a brick veneer with sections of vertical wood sheathing, a massive, interior brick chimney at the junction of the two wings, and low-pitched roof with deep eaves. The house has wide expanses of glass windows, some slider windows and some stationary panes. The one-light French door, located at the intersection of the two wings, has a fixed, textured sidelight and is accessed by an uncovered terrace flanked by integrated planters. An inset bay at the right (north) end of the facade has an integrated planter as well. The house is one of the largest and most detailed Ranch-form houses in the neighborhood. While county tax records date the house to 1960, there is no listing for the address in city directories prior to 1963.

511 Emerywood – House – c. 1981

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Neotraditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation and three gabled dormers on the facade. It has a brick veneer, brick chimney in the left gable, a denticulated cornice, wood siding on the

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dormers, and vinyl windows. The six-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights in a recessed entrance bay. A large, two-story, gabled ell extends from the rear. County tax records date the house to 1981; it was constructed on vacant land at the rear of the R. T. Amos House on Forest Hill Drive.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1981 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with paired doors on the west elevation.

513 Emerywood – House – c. 1980

NC – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Neotraditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable end, and vinyl windows. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a blind transom and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by slender columns. A one-story, shed-roofed section at the rear connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage wing at the left rear (northeast). The garage wing has vinyl siding and two gabled dormers on the facade. County tax records date the house to 1980; it was constructed on vacant land at the rear of the R. T. Amos House on Forest Hill Drive.

514 Emerywood – VACANT

Site of the c. 1926 J. Elwood Cox House, demolished in 2012.

600 Emerywood – Fred N. Tate House – c. 1930

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a stuccoed exterior, modillion cornice, slate roof, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The off-center six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched, multi-light transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on grouped, slender columns with a denticulated cornice. An arched window with metal balcony is located to the left (south) of the entrance. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right (north) elevation is supported by grouped columns and has fabric awnings and a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. There is a stuccoed chimney in the right gable and a stuccoed chimney in the left gable of a two-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation. This wing has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and connects to another two-story wing that runs parallel to, but extends beyond and wraps around the first wing. The second wing has grouped windows, including five pairs of eight-light casement windows in the gable end. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the front (east) elevation is supported by grouped columns with a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. A two-story gabled ell extends from the left rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Fred N. Tate (president, Colonial Life Insurance Company and Continental Furniture Company) in 1930. It was designed by Northup and O'Brien, of Winston-Salem and constructed by contractor R. K. Stewart (Briggs, pg. 198).

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1930 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame three-car garage with stuccoed exterior, slate roof, and an exterior end stuccoed chimney. There are three gabled wall dormers and three pairs of carriage-style doors on the west elevation and a single dormer and full-width, one-story, shed-roofed section across the east elevation.

604 Emerywood – Randall N. Mann House – c. 1930

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear (west) elevations. It has a painted brick veneer with stuccoed dormers, and exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable and an interior brick chimney at the left rear (southwest). It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and the six-panel door has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by slender columns. One-story, flat-roofed wings on the right and left (south) elevations have weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and decorative metal railings at the roofline. The earliest known occupant is Randall N. Mann (manager, Furniture City Insurance Agency) in 1930.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and paired six-over-six windows in the gables.

610 Emerywood – Grady V. Stroupe House – c. 1957

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Neoclassical Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with the roofline of the outer bays stepping down slightly and connecting to projecting, hip-roofed wings on the right (north) and left (south) elevations to create a U-shaped building. The house has a painted brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and six-over-nine, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door has a fanlight and is sheltered by a portico with a pediment and tall entablature supported by Ionic columns. It is accessed by a wide stair. There is a side-gabled porch on the left elevation of the left wing and a flat-roofed garage on the rear (west) elevation of the right wing. The earliest known occupant is Grady V. Stroupe (president/treasurer, Stroupe Mirror Company Inc.) in 1957.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1957 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with standing-seam metal roof, stuccoed exterior, and two wide, overhead doors on the east elevation.

West Farriss Avenue

108 West Farriss – St. Mary's Episcopal Church – 1927-1928

C – Building

This Gothic-style church stands at the northwest corner of West Farriss and North Main Streets with an attached, Tudor Revival-style Parish House at the west end. The cruciform-plan church has irregular-coursed, rock-faced stone walls and a slate roof with a slender, copper-covered spire. It has stone buttresses that support the parapet end walls and visually divide the bays, which have narrow,

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paired, lancet stained-glass windows. A front-gabled entrance bay on the left (west) end of the facade has a stone parapet and a pointed-arched opening with a recessed, Tudor-arched, double-leaf door.

A two-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style Parish House was actually completed just before the sanctuary, in 1927, and is connected to the west end of the sanctuary by a gabled hyphen with a slate roof and recessed entrance. The Parish House is three bays wide and eight bays deep with a Flemish-bond brick veneer with stone quoins at the first-floor level and faux half-timbering with brick laid in herringbone and Flemish bond patterns between the framing at the second-floor level. It has multi-light metal casement windows with transoms and two, narrow, shed-roofed dormers on the left (west) elevation. A large brick chimney extends from ridgeline.

The church was organized in 1882 with their first church on Kivette Avenue completed in 1890. The current building was completed in 1928. It was designed by architect Herbert Hunter in collaboration with the local firm of Louis Voorhees and Eccles B. Everhart. R. K. Stewart and Sons was the contractor (Briggs, pg. 174).

109 West Farriss – Millis House Outbuilding – c. 1921

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, brick garage has eight-over-eight replacement windows, a tile roof with deep eaves and a deticated cornice, and arched dormers with six-over-six, arched windows. Two original vehicular bays on the north elevation have been fitted with multi-light fixed windows simulating the original doors. The building was constructed as a garage for the Henry Albion Millis House (1109 North Main) and remains on the same parcel as the Millis House.

111 West Farriss – Lawrence M. Ingram House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, Mission-style house has a flat roof with parapet and stuccoed exterior. It is three bays wide and triple-pile and the parapet roof has a segmental arch over the entrance. Portions of the parapet have been cut away with decorative metal railings installed in their place and pent roofs installed below the railings. The twelve-light French door is sheltered by a half-round, flat porch supported by columns with pilasters along the building and modillions at the roofline. A full-width terrace extends across the facade with a stuccoed knee wall; it is partially covered by metal awnings. There are three-part windows on each side of the door, paired four-over-one, wood-sash windows sheltered by canvas awnings on the right (west) elevation, and grouped, three-light windows on the left (east) elevation. There is a small, shed-roofed, enclosed porch at the rear of the left elevation and a basement-level garage at the rear of the right elevation, facing Hillcrest Drive. The earliest known occupant is Lawrence M. Ingram (Ingram's Pharmacy) in 1927.

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200 West Farriss – Randall B. Terry House – c. 1916

C – Building

This two-story, Tudor Revival-style house is notable for its tile roof, faux half-timbering at the second-floor level, decorative brick chimney, and molded and sawn woodwork. The side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer on the first-floor level and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The door has leaded glass over multiple panels and is flanked by slender, leaded-glass windows. It is located in a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on large, tapered brick porch supports with brick piers and a metal railing above. One-story, shed roofs extend from each side of the projecting entrance bay, continuing the porch across the entire facade. A shed-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation matches that on the facade and is connected to the front porch by an uncovered brick terrace with brick knee wall at the right front (southeast) corner of the house. There are two-story, projecting gabled wings on the right elevation and at the left rear (northwest). A two-story, shed-roofed section extends to the right of the rear wing and a one-story, shed-roofed section extends to its rear (north). There is a one-story, gabled wing that extends from the left (west) elevation. It has two pairs of eight-light-over-three-panel doors on the front elevation. A projecting, three-sided bay on the left (west) gable end has ten-light casement windows. Decorative woodwork includes brackets on the brick porch piers and wood brackets at the roofline of the projecting front gable. One of the earliest houses in Roland Park and among the earliest Tudor homes in High Point, it first appears in city directories in 1916, occupied by Randall B. Terry (proprietor, Dalton Furniture Company; vice-president, Piedmont Building & Loan Association).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1916 – Two-story, side-gabled garage with brick veneer on the first story and faux half-timbering on the second story. The three-car garage has been converted to living space with paired doors in the center bay, paired eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows in the two end bays, and a small two-over-two window at the second-floor level.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing.

South Side 200-block West Farriss – VACANT

The site is in the process of being developed by the St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

303 West Farriss – Albert H. Sisson House – c. 1916

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, paired replacement windows, and a fanlight in the gable end. The eight-light-over-two-panel door has twenty-one-light sidelights and a twenty-four-light transom. It has been relocated to the front plane of the arched porch which has been enclosed but retains support columns at the front. A one-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the left (east) elevation has eight-light casement windows over wood aprons and has a pair of eight-light-over-one-panel French doors on the front

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elevation. There are two shed-roofed dormers on the left elevation and a single dormer on the right elevation. A two-story, gambrel-roofed wing extends from the rear (south) with details matching those of the main section of the house. A one-story, side-gabled hyphen on the right elevation connects to a one-story, clipped-front-gabled wing with a shed-roofed section extending from the right elevation of the wing. The earliest known occupant is Albert H. Sisson (president/treasurer, Southern Car Company) in 1916; the house was later the residence of J. J. Farriss, Editor of the High Point Enterprise, and the namesake for Farriss Avenue (Briggs/Armstrong).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1916 – One-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled garage with German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows in the two shed-roofed dormers, exposed rafter tails, and two modern, overhead garage doors. A wide, shed-roofed dormer extends from the rear (west) and there is a single four-light window in the right (north) gable.

601 West Farriss – Louis Greenburg House – c. 1941**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and twelve-over-twelve vinyl windows and a six-panel door on the facade, each with a low vinyl-sided decorative gable above. A projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the facade has a stone veneer and a large stone chimney centered in the gable and flanked by nine-over-nine vinyl windows. A hip-roofed wing extends from the left elevation, recessed slightly from the facade. It has a brick veneer and six-over-six, vinyl windows. An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small gabled roof on knee brackets. A steeply-pitched, side-gabled section at the rear of the hip-roofed block connects to a shed-roofed carport on square posts on the left elevation and a shed-roofed storage area at the rear (south) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Louis Greenburg (Sample Shoe Store) in 1941.

602 West Farriss – Joseph E. Copple House – c. 1916, c. 1990**NC – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house has been significantly altered with the construction of a new porch and modification of fenestration on the facade. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gambrel-roofed front dormer. It has vinyl siding and replacement windows with two windows and an arched fanlight in the dormer. The six-panel door is sheltered by a c. 1990 full-width, shed-roofed porch on square posts. A pair of windows on the left (west) end of the facade has been replaced with a French door and sidelights. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay on the left elevation. A one-story, side-gabled hyphen on the right (east) elevation connects to a one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage with two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows on the front elevation, paired six-over-six windows in the gables, and a pair of modern overhead doors on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Joseph E. Copple (engineer, Southern Railway Company) in 1916.

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603 West Farriss – William H. Currie House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, including tripartite windows on the first-floor facade and paired windows in the gables. The six-panel door is sheltered by an arched hood on vinyl columns. An uncovered terrace extends from the entrance stoop the full width of the facade. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by vinyl columns. A one-story, hip-roofed section extends across the rear (south) of the house. The earliest known occupant is William H. Currie (general agent, Reliance Life Insurance Company) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – Two-story, gambrel-roofed garage with vinyl siding, paired vinyl windows in the gable, and two modern overhead doors on the front elevation.

604 West Farriss – Hubert Payne House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a clipped-side-gabled section that extends across the facade. The house has a brick veneer, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. Windows on the facade have a fixed five-light window over a large operable lower sash and are flanked by narrow, two-over-one Craftsman-style windows. The door is obscured by a louvered storm door and is sheltered by a one-bay, clipped-front-gabled porch on columns. The porch gable has partial returns and there are decorative vents in the porch and main gables. A flat-roofed extension of the porch on the left (west) end of the facade covers a concrete terrace and is supported by a matching column. There is a decorative clipped gable on the right (east) elevation and a projecting, clipped-gabled bay on the left elevation. A later shed-roofed carport on the left elevation is supported by wood framing with a Chinese Chippendale-style pattern. A shed-roofed frame section extends from the rear (north). The earliest known occupant is Hubert Payne (clerk, North Main Street Service Station) in 1927.

605 West Farriss – Herschel Anderson House – c. 1925, c. 1980

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house features elements of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles, and has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the original porch. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the facade and a hip-roofed dormer to its right (west). It has vinyl siding and windows on the facade, but retains original Craftsman-style, three-over-one, wood-sash windows on the left elevation and paired in the left gable. The six-panel door is centered on the front-gabled wing, likely an original front-gabled porch that has been enclosed. It has a classical surround with broken pediment and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch

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on columns with a projecting, front-gabled section marking the entrance to the porch. A flat-roofed wing on the right end of the facade has a combination of vinyl and six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a metal railing along the roofline. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left elevation with an original twelve-light window flanked by four-over-four, wood-sash windows. The earliest known occupant is Herschel Anderson (superintendent, Moffitt Underwear Company) in 1925.

606 West Farriss – Leroy P. Earnhardt House – c. 1941

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick chimney and projecting, front-gabled bay on the facade. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with a single eight-over-eight window on the front-gable bay. The replacement door is located between the chimney and front-gable bay and is sheltered by a shallow, shed-roofed extension of the main roof supported by wood brackets. The entrance bay has a brick veneer and is accessed by a modern, uncovered wood deck. There is a small, side-gabled projecting on the left (west) elevation, flush with the facade and a single window in each gable. The earliest known occupant is Leroy P. Earnhardt (electric department supervisor, Duke Power Company) in 1941.

607 West Farriss – Myrtis D. Phillips House – c. 1925

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the second story, replacement vinyl windows on the first story, original wood shutters, and quarter-round louvered vents in the gables. The six-light-over-multi-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a low-hip-roofed porch on columns. There is a one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch on the left (east) elevation. It has paired four-light casement windows flanking a central picture window on the front and left elevations, each with weatherboards below the windows. A shed-roofed porte-cochere on the right (west) elevation is supported by square posts on a brick knee wall and has enclosed storage at the rear. A two-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the rear (south) of the house. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Myrtis D. Phillips in 1925.

609 West Farriss – J. Henry Harvey House – c. 1919

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, front-gabled porch on vinyl columns. The house retains knee brackets and louvered vents in the gables. The earliest known occupant is J. Henry Harvey (carpenter) in 1919.

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610 West Farriss – Irving Tilles House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing that extends along the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and replacement vinyl casement windows. A stone veneer extends along the lower one-half of the left (west) three bays of the facade and continues beyond the left elevation as a stone knee wall shielding the entrance on the left elevation. A recessed entrance bay on the right end of the facade, adjacent to the projecting wing, is faced with stone and has a large reeded-glass sidelight. A hip-roofed screened porch extends from the rear of the left elevation. The site slopes to the rear and a driveway on the left side of the house may lead to a basement-level garage. The earliest known occupant is Irving Tilles (Cecil's Drug Store) in 1951.

611 West Farriss – Alan W. Detweiler House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting hip-roofed bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has aluminum siding and paired two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. A picture window on the projecting bay is flanked by two-over-two windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a shallow-hip-roofed porch on a single square column. A garage bay on the left (east) end of the facade has been enclosed with a pair of fixed windows and a modern door. The earliest known occupant is Alan W. Detweiler (president, Continental Furniture) in 1951.

612 West Farriss – House – c. 1980

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Neotraditional-style house is seven bays wide and double-pile with three front-gabled dormers on the facade. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows in the dormers. The four-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. County tax records date the house to 1980; it was built on previously undeveloped land.

613 West Farriss – Wade W. Cecil House – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a large front-gabled dormer on the facade. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the facade and in the dormer and side gables. The eight-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation that is flanked by four-light casement windows. There are knee brackets in the gables and a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay on the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Wade W. Cecil (collector, Rose Furniture Company) in 1925.

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614 West Farriss – David H. Parsons House – c. 1928

C – Building

The two-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer and twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows, including windows with a large lower sash on the first-floor facade. Five-light beveled sidelights flank the door. A hip-roofed porch extends the width of the facade supported by full-height brick piers and there is a front-gabled bay marking the entrance to the porch. A twelve-light French door on the left (west) elevation has four-light sidelights and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on full-height, slender square piers. A flat-roofed porte-cochere on the right (east) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers. There are deep eaves with decorative brackets. A one-story, hip-roofed section extends from the rear (north) elevation with a modern deck at its rear. The earliest known occupant is David H. Parsons (attorney; president, High Point Realty Investment Company) in 1928.

615 West Farriss – Dr. Thomas R. Zimmerman House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade and a shed-roofed dormer on the left (east) end. The house has a painted brick veneer with faux half-timbering in the gables and dormers and painted brick chimneys in each gable end. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with a pair of three-over-one windows in the front gable. The arched, batten door and is recessed within an arched entry under a catslide roof at the left end of the front-gabled bay. A side-gabled wing extends from the left elevation and a shed-roofed porch extends left of the entrance, supported by grouped square posts with brackets. A side-gabled porte-cochere on the right elevation is supported by grouped square posts with brackets. There is a full-width rear gable and a shed-roofed dormer on the right side of that gable. A one-story, side-gabled wing extends across the rear (south). The earliest known occupant is Dr. Thomas R. Zimmerman in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick garage with vinyl siding in the gables and on the shed-roofed front dormer.

617 West Farriss – VACANT

701 West Farriss – Rosa R. Freeland House – c. 1948

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched roof, a stepped brick chimney, and a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the facade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, and the arched wood door has three lights and a feature window to its right (west). A gabled porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by decorative

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metal posts and shelters a fifteen-light French door. There are paired windows in each gable and shed-roofed dormer at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Rosa R. Freeland (employee, Daniels Dry Cleaning) in 1948.

702 West Farriss – Kilby A. Page House II – c. 1927, c. 2004-2006 C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width shed-roofed dormers and the facade and rear elevation. The house has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor facade, and exposed rafter tails. The batten door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on columns. A large, hip-roofed screened porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by found columns and has a stuccoed knee wall. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest). It has a two-story, gabled bay projecting from its left (west) and a one-story, gabled entrance bay on its right has a group of three French doors. According to the owner, the house was built in 1926 and the addition was finished in 2004-06. The earliest known occupant is Kilby A. Page (manager, Southern Exporting Company) in 1927.

NC-Building – Garage, 2001 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with vinyl siding and windows, a shed-roofed dormer on the front elevation, and two large overhead doors facing Hurdover Street.

703 West Farriss – VACANT**704 West Farriss – James M. Oates House – c. 1927 C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers across the facade and rear elevation. The house has weatherboards, nine-over-one and wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch on square posts with a Chinese Chippendale-style railing. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has an inset, screened porch at its rear. The earliest known occupant is James M. Oates (agent, Contractors' Equipment) in 1927.

705 West Farriss – Robert L. Brinson House – c. 1927, c. 1980 NC – Building

This two-story, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with stucco and fanlights in the pedimented gables and arched, dormer vents on the side elevations. It has replacement windows and the solid door has a flat surround with broken pediment. A one-story, shed-roofed screened porch extends from the right (west) elevation. The house has been altered with the addition of a second story above an original one-story wing on the left (east) elevation. The wing has an enclosed porch at the front of the first story with an original brick section at

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the rear and a vinyl-sided second story with vinyl windows. A one-story, vinyl-sided wing extends across the rear (south). The earliest known occupant is Robert L. Brinson (president/treasurer, Southern Oil Company of North Carolina; manager, North Main Street Service Station) in 1927.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Large, two-story, hip-roofed garage with vinyl siding, vinyl windows on the second story, and sliding batten doors on the first story.

706 West Farriss – Robert Burns House – c. 1928

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has been significantly altered with a series of additions and inappropriate material changes. The house has vinyl siding with wood shingles on the shed-roofed front dormer and vinyl windows. A front-gabled entrance bay has a stone veneer and there is a single-light fanlight over the modern, six-panel door. There is a full-width, gabled rear wing that extends above the main side-gabled roof. It has a two-story, shed-roofed wing on its right (west) elevation. A one-story, enclosed porch on the right elevation has vinyl siding and grouped windows. The earliest known occupant is Robert Burns (traveling salesman) in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, paired six-over-six vinyl windows in the gable, and a single overhead door.

708 West Farriss – VACANT

709 West Farriss – VACANT

711 West Farriss – Lester R. Peacock House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with wood shingles and knee brackets in the gables. The house has replacement windows and the door is sheltered by a small hood on knee brackets. There is an arched dormer vent on the left (east) end of the facade and a partially inset, hip-roofed porch on the left end of the house has been enclosed with vinyl windows and wood shingles. There is a full-width rear gable and a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Lester R. Peacock (clerk, Community National Bank) in 1927.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled frame garage with wood lattice and two overhead doors on the front elevation.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and knee brackets in the gables.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**712 West Farriss – Aura G. Bales House – c. 1927****NC – Building**

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has been significantly altered with the addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows and the alteration of the porch. The fifteen-light French door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch that extends in a semi-circular form from the facade; it is supported by tapered wood posts on stone piers. A side-gabled hyphen extends from the right (east) elevation and connects to a projecting, clipped-front-gabled bay on the right end of the house. There are paired, slider windows along the right elevation and vinyl double-hung windows on the rest of the house. There is a projecting bay on the left elevation and the house retains knee brackets in each gable. The earliest known occupant is Ms. Aura G. Bales (stenographer, Roberson & Haworth) in 1927.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled shed with vinyl siding, paired, six-panel doors, and vinyl slider windows.

713 West Farriss – Herbert R. Jones House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). It has a steeply-pitched roof, vinyl siding, and eight-light casement windows with arched windows in each gable. The fifteen-light French door is recessed in a front-gabled entrance with catslide roof and arched opening. A lower gabled section extends from the rear of the rear ell. The earliest known occupant is Herbert R. Jones (secretary/treasurer/manager, Bell Furniture Company) in 1927.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, front-gabled, pre-fabricated frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing.

714 West Farriss – VACANT**715 West Farriss – Rev. Raymond A. Smith House – c. 1927****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a steeply-pitched roof, vinyl siding and windows, and a stone chimney on the facade. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled roof on knee brackets. It is accessed by a modern uncovered stoop that extends around the right (west) elevation where it is covered by a wood pergola. The earliest known occupant is Reverend Raymond A. Smith (director of religious education, Wesley Memorial M. E. Church) in 1927.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**717 West Farriss – Carl B. Rhodes House – c. 1927****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade and a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. There is a ten-over-one window to the left (east) end of the door; both are sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch on a squat, tapered wood post on a brick pier with a brick knee wall. A second entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a gabled porch on slender square posts. A one-story, hip-roofed section extends from the right elevation with a twenty-four-light picture window on the front elevation. The earliest known occupant is Carl B. Rhodes in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and knee brackets in the gable.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with German-profile weatherboards and knee brackets in the gable.

718 West Farriss – Russell M. Willard House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, Spanish Revival-style house has a stuccoed exterior and paired, sixteen-light, leaded-glass casement windows. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing at the left rear (northwest) and a two-story, shed-roofed section in front of this wing. The door is a batten door with strap hinges and a small stained-glass pane. It is located in a one-story, asymmetrical, front-gabled wing and there is an arched jalousie window to its right (east) and on the right elevation. On the front of the shed-roofed section is a pair of French doors with sidelights all within a wide, arched opening. There is an arched, leaded-glass window and an arched door on the right elevation. There is a projecting, bay window on the second-floor level of the left (west) elevation. The site slopes to the rear and there is a raised terrace extending from the left elevation. The terrace is enclosed with a brick knee wall with terra cotta coping and has an arched wall with decorative fountain on the front (south) elevation. An angled hyphen at the rear connects to a flat-roofed wing with two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows on the main level and enclosed garage doors at the basement level facing Rotary Drive. Beyond the wing, at the basement level and accessible from Rotary Drive, is a flat-roofed carport on slender metal posts. The house has exposed rafter tails, rake boards with squared ends, louvered arched gable vents, and blind brick arches at the second-floor level. The earliest known occupant is Russell M. Willard (salesman) in 1927.

719 West Farriss – Elmer E. Sensenbach House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing that extends across the facade and slightly beyond the right (west) elevation. The house has weatherboards, three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in

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the gables. The six-panel door is flanked by six-over-one windows with a large lower sash and all are sheltered by an inset porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A front-gabled bay projects from the facade to the right of the porch and there is a shed-roofed projecting bay on the left (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Elmer E. Sensenbach (manager, Sensenbach Auto Painting Company) in 1925.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, pre-fabricated frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and exposed exposed purlins.

803 West Farriss – Joseph D. Cox House II – c. 1927**C – Building**

The two-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house stands prominently at the intersection of West Farris, North Rotary, and Otteray Avenues on a lot that extends the full depth of the city block with notable facades on both the West Farris and Otteray Avenue elevations. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the east elevation. It has plain weatherboards, nine-over-six, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story. The vehicular entrance is on Otteray Avenue where a projecting, two-story, front-gabled entrance bay has a six-panel door with five-light sidelights. The entrance is flanked by diamond-paned, double-hung windows and there is a Palladian window over the entrance. A shed-roofed porch on grouped columns shelters the door. There is a shed-roofed dormer with a pair of nine-light casement windows to the right (east) of the entrance and a shed-roofed dormer on the west elevation. The roof extends on the west elevation to form a shed-roofed, inset porch supported by large columns. A one-story, gabled hyphen extends from the southeast corner of the house and connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with a paired carriage doors facing Otteray Avenue, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, and a shed-roofed dormer with a pair of three-light casement windows. The West Farriss Avenue elevation is difficult to see between the trees. The house was designed by Harry Barton, of Greensboro, and naturally sited, without regard for the street grid. The earliest known occupant is Joseph D. Cox (secretary/treasurer, J. Elwood Cox Manufacturing Company) in 1927; it was his second house in the district.

806 West Farriss – Wooster B. McEwen House – c. 1927**NC – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has been altered with addition of a brick veneer in place of original mitered weatherboards. It is five bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation and a smaller, two-story wing on the left (west) elevation. The house has replacement windows. The six-panel door has eight-light sidelights and a blind fanlight. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on large columns with fluted pilasters. A two-story, gabled wing extends from the rear (north) and connects to a side-gabled garage that faces Rotary Drive. The garage is three bays wide with a decorative gable over the left bay. A modern brick wall

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extends around the rear yard and is connected to the garage and left wing of the house. The earliest known occupant is Wooster B. McEwen (president, McEwen Lumber) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with mitered weatherboards, paired carriage doors on the right (north) side and a modern door and double-hung window on the left (south) side of the front elevation.

808 West Farriss – William W. Hodgin House – c. 1957

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a patterned brick veneer with faux half-timbering and chevron-patterned brick in the front gable. It has stone quoins and stone detailing around the grouped, eight-light, metal casement windows. It has a slate roof and two brick chimneys, an interior chimney and an exterior chimney in the right (east) gable end, each with stone quoins and decorative chimney pots. The entrance has a stone surround and a decorative wall gable over the entrance has paired, diamond-paned, leaded-glass casement windows. A one-story, side-gabled wing extends from the left elevation and there is a decorative metal gate to the right of the house that leads to the backyard. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1956 city directory; the earliest known occupant is William W. Hodgin (secretary/treasurer, Auto Parts & Accessories Company Inc.) in 1957.

815 West Farriss – John W. Clinard Jr. House – c. 1955

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with two projecting, front-gabled bays and three gabled dormers on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, wood siding on the dormers, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with vinyl windows in the dormers. The six-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, a three-part transom, and a fluted pilaster surround. A one-story, side-gabled garage wing extends from the left (east) elevation with vinyl windows on the facade. The earliest known occupant is John W. Clinard Jr. (president/manager, Clinard Milling) in 1955.

Forest Hill Drive

900 Forest Hill – House – c. 1983

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Neotraditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting, front-gabled entrance bay. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimneys in the right (east) and left (west) elevations, twelve-over-twelve windows on the first story, and eight-over-eight windows on the second story. The double-leaf, six-panel doors are inset slightly in a paneled surround. Over the entrance is a pair of fifteen-light French doors with a single fanlight and one-light sidelights. There is a one-story, hip-roofed frame sunroom on the right elevation and a one-story, side-

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gabled wing on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1983; it was built on previously undeveloped land that was once part of the adjacent Amos property.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1983 - One-story, side-gabled brick garage with a single window in each gable end.

902 Forest Hill – Robert T. Amos House I – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, Colonial Revival-style house has an impressive, steeply-pitched, side-gabled, green-tiled roof with a full-width, shed-roofed inset dormer across the facade. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with stucco and exterior end stuccoed chimneys in each gable. It has paired eight-light casement windows with two-light transoms on the first story and four-over-four, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the second story and side elevations. The six-panel door is recessed slightly in a paneled entry and has multi-light sidelights and a classical fluted pilaster surround. The main side-gabled roof has deep eaves supported by large, sawn brackets creating a shallow engaged porch that extends the full width of the facade with an arched hood over the entrances. The engaged porch connects to projecting, front-gabled porches on each end of the facade, each supported by columns and with fabric awnings and a single, multi-light round window in the gable. Two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed wings extend at an angle from the right rear (northeast) and left rear (northwest) corners of the house with a garage at the first-floor level of the left (west) wing. The earliest known occupant is Robert T. Amos (Amos Realty Company; Amos Hosiery Mills) in 1927. Its design is attributed to Greensboro architect, Charles Hartmann (Briggs, pg. 199).

903 Forest Hill – House – c. 1980**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, contemporary house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched, wood-shingled roof. The house has vertical wood sheathing, deep overhangs with exposed rafter tails, and a stone chimney in the right (west) gable end. It has single-light, metal casement windows and the door has one-light sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with exposed framing. The roof overhangs the building on the right elevation and is supported by square posts on stone piers. A side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has a slightly higher roof that extends over the main side-gabled roof. County tax records date the house to 1980; it was built on previously undeveloped land that was part of the adjacent Millis property.

905 Forest Hill – J. Edward Millis House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is noteworthy for its large, irregular form, slate roof, and leaded-glass windows. The house is four bays wide with two-story, front-gabled wings on each end of the facade. It has a stuccoed brick veneer, two stuccoed chimneys, and stuccoed quoins around some of the windows. Windows are fifteen-light, leaded-glass, casement windows with

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nine-light transoms on some first-floor windows. A projecting, hip-roofed bay window on the left (east) front-gabled wing has casement windows with transoms and a steeply-pitched slate roof. A shed-roofed entrance bay on the left end of the facade has a double-leaf, pointed-arch, batten door with stuccoed door surround. There is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bay that connects to a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation has a hip-roofed dormer on the facade and paired fifteen-light French doors with arched two-part, multi-light fanlights on the first-floor level. The property overlooks the High Point Country Club golf course. The earliest known occupant is J. Edward Millis (president, Rowland Real Estate Company; treasurer, Highland Cotton Mills; Cloverdale Dye Works; Adams-Millis Corporation) in 1928. The house was designed by Winston-Salem architects Northup and O'Brien and built by contractor R. K. Stewart (Briggs, pg. 199).

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, stuccoed garage with five, hip-roofed dormers across the facade, an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation, and twelve-light casement windows. The garage is accessed by an auto court sheltered from the street by a stuccoed wall.

906 Forest Hill – Fred A. Thomas House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the facade and a full-width, two-story, flat-roofed portico across the facade. The house has wide weatherboards with mitered corners, a slate roof, an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. There are five pairs of ten-light, French doors on the first-floor facade, each with a classical surround with pilasters and entablature. The center entrance has a decorative broken swan's neck pediment with urn detail and dentil molding supported by fluted pilasters. The two-story, flat-roofed portico is supported by square, paneled columns and has a tall entablature. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the right elevation has weatherboards, pilasters, paired French doors on the facade, and eight-over-eight windows on the right elevation. Original railings have been removed from the rooflines of the portico and one-story, right wing. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Fred A. Thomas (president/treasurer, Caro Bonded Warehouse Company) in 1928; it was designed by High Point architect Louis Voorhees (Briggs, pg. 200).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with flat weatherboards with mitered corners, gabled dormers on the north elevation, and an arched six-over-six, wood-sash window in the west gable.

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908 Forest Hill – Edward Mendenhall House – c. 1951

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting, front-gabled entrance bay. The house has a painted brick veneer, modillion cornice, and interior brick chimney. It has nine-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story with tall, molded lintels. Second-floor windows are six-over-six windows. The six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roofed porch supported by grouped, fluted columns and has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. Above the entrance, there is a Palladian window at the second-floor level. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by wide, square columns and has been enclosed. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation and a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on its left elevation. A brick wall and brick piers with decorative metal fence enclose the rear yard. The earliest known occupant is Edward Mendenhall (Mendenhall-Moore Realtors; vice-president, Perpetual Savings & Loan Association and State Industrial Bank) in 1951.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with vertical wood sheathing and six-light casement windows.

909 Forest Hill – House – c. 1970, c. 1995

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled brick house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a stepped roofline creating a slightly higher ridge over the middle two bays. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-twelve and six-over-nine, wood-sash windows, a cupola on the left (east) end of the facade, an interior brick chimney in the middle section, and two gabled dormer vents on the right (west) end of the facade. It has a double-leaf entrance with a twenty-light picture window to its right; both are sheltered by a massive, front-gabled, porte-cochere supported by heavy columns with stucco and a decorative grill in the gable. There are a series of gable and shed-roofed sections at the rear (south). County tax records date the building to 1970; the front-gabled porte-cochere and dormer windows were added c. 1995.

1101 Forest Hill – Dr. Walter L. Jackson House – c. 1933

C – Building

This massive, two-story, hip-roofed, Georgian Revival-style house is seven bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting, pedimented front-gabled entrance bay. The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, a slate roof, and a modillion cornice. It has twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story, eight-over-twelve windows on the second story, and six-over-six windows in the hip-roofed dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The door has a four-light transom and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch supported by columns with denticulated cornice and a metal railing at the roofline. There is a one-story, flat-roofed porte-cochere

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on the left elevation that is supported by paired square columns; it has a denticulated cornice and a metal railing at the roofline. A one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear of the right elevation has weatherboards. An original brick driveway extends from the road through the porte-cochere. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Walter L. Jackson in 1933. Jackson was a physician and principal investor in Guilford General Hospital and the president of Jackson Hosiery Mills (Briggs, pg. 200).

C-Building - Garage, c. 1933 – One-story, hip-roofed, brick garage with an exterior brick chimney and windows on the west elevation.

1104 Forest Hill – Fred H. Hallenbeck House III – c. 1938**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story and eight-over-eight windows on the second story. The two-light-over-four-panel door is located in a recessed, paneled bay and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on columns. The side-gabled wing on the right elevation has a gabled wall dormer with aluminum siding. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) with a shed-roofed section at the rear. The site slopes to the rear and there is a below-grade carport at the left rear (northwest) supported by full-height brick piers with an enclosed flat-roofed sunroom above with aluminum siding and paired, one-light casement windows. The earliest known occupant is Fred H. Hallenbeck (southern manager, Scott & Williams Inc.) in 1938.

1105 Forest Hill – Hoke V. Bullard House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer, an exterior end brick chimney on the right elevation, and a modillion cornice. The house has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and an elliptical fanlight; it is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation with six-over-six windows, a bay window on the left elevation, a modillion cornice, and a metal railing at the roofline. A full-width, two-story, gabled rear ell has a bay window on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Hoke V. Bullard (yarn broker) in 1933.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and two gabled dormers on the facade.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing.

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1106 Forest Hill – Henry A. Betts House – c. 1948

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the facade. The house has weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation, and a modillion cornice. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with six-over-six windows in the dormers. The six-panel door is recessed in a paneled bay with a broken pedimented surround on the facade that is flanked by small octagonal windows. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation has an interior brick chimney and an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A gabled ell extends from the rear of the right side-gabled wing and the site slopes to the rear to reveal a below-grade basement at the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Henry A. Betts (secretary/treasurer, Thomas Furniture Company; secretary, Thomas Gas Fuel Company and Thomas Generator Corporation) in 1948.

1107 Forest Hill – John P. Bolt House – c. 1938

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with vinyl siding on the front-gabled wing and on two gabled wall dormers on the facade. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with a projecting, bay window on the first-floor level of the front-gabled wing. The second story overhangs the first-floor bay window and there are pendants at the corners. The six-panel door is a four-light transom and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation has a garage on the first-floor level and two gabled dormers. There is a two-story, frame wing at the rear with a one-story, brick section at the far left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is John P. Bolt (assistant trust officer, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company) in 1938.

1108 Forest Hill – House – c. 1978

NC – Building

This two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the facade. It has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the dormers and a brick chimney on the left (west) gable end. It has six-over-nine windows on the first story and six-over-six windows in the gables and dormers. The entrance is located in a recessed bay with vinyl sheathing with an uncovered brick stoop. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the building to 1978.

1109 Forest Hill – Ethel D. Clayton House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with an

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exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation and vinyl siding on the dormers. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with six-over-six windows in the dormers. The six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and an elliptical arch transom. A one-story, side-gabled brick hyphen on the right (west) elevation connects to a vinyl-sided garage wing. There is a shed-roofed section at the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Ms. Ethel D. Clayton in 1951.

1110 Forest Hill – House – c. 1980**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with one-bay-wide, side-gabled wings on each end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with brick quoins, a wide denticulated cornice, a metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. It has vinyl windows with applied lintels and the six-panel door has vinyl sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a portico with a pediment supported by fluted, square columns. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1980.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, pyramidal-roofed, brick garage with a metal roof.

1111 Forest Hill – David L. Bouldin House II – c. 1945**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has German-profile weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) elevation, and vinyl windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door has an elaborate, paneled surround and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by brackets with decorative finials. A one-story, side-gabled wing extends from the right (west) elevation and a one-story, side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by square posts and has been enclosed with windows. A hip-roofed section extends from the left elevation of the left wing. The earliest known occupant is David L. Bouldin in 1945.

1112 Forest Hill – Max Rones House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a broken and stepped cornice, a random-coursed, rock-faced stone veneer, and an exterior stone chimney on the right (east) elevation. The house has twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story and eight-over-eight windows on the second story all with flat stone arches and keystones. The three-panel door has a fanlight and is located in a recessed, paneled bay; it has a classical pediment surround with fluted pilasters on the facade. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest) and there is a one-story, flat-roofed stone wing at the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Max Rones (jeweler; optometrist) in 1930.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with stucco and an octagonal window in the front-gabled dormer.

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1113 Forest Hill – Malcolm G. Moore House II – c. 1954

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with the second story projecting slightly over the first-floor facade. There is a painted brick veneer on the first story, an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end, and plain weatherboards on the second story. There are nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story. The six-panel door has a classical surround with pilasters. A one-story, side-gabled, screened porch on the left elevation is supported by square columns and has an original railing inside the screening. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has a brick veneer with weatherboards in the gable. A gabled rear ell extends from the right rear (southwest) and has vinyl siding and windows. The earliest known occupant is Malcolm G. Moore (Mendenhall-Moore Realtors) in 1954.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1985 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, a wide overhead door, and a vinyl window in the front gable.

1115 Forest Hill – Joe M. Brinson House – c. 1949

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, section on the left (east) end of the facade that connects to a hip-roofed garage wing. The house has a painted brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and groups of one-over-one windows across the facade. The double-leaf, two-panel doors have a single-light transom and are recessed slightly with the roofline supported by slender columns. The garage wing features a single window in the front (north) elevation and an overhead garage door on the right (west) elevation. A low stone wall extends from the front right (northwest) corner of the garage across the front of the house, curving along the driveway and creating a small courtyard. The earliest known occupant is Joe M. Brinson (vice-president, Southern Oil Transportation; secretary, Cummins Diesel Sales & Service; secretary/treasurer, Auto Parts & Accessories and Southern Oil of North Carolina) in 1949.

1117 Forest Hill – Robert G. Griffith House – c. 1957

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, a denticulated cornice, an interior brick chimney, and weatherboards in the gables. The house has eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows with a six-over-six window in each gable. The double-leaf doors are recessed slightly and have a classical surround with fluted pilasters. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation with a six-panel door sheltered by an inset porch on square posts. The earliest known occupant is Robert G. Griffith (salesman, A. E. Robins Veneer) in 1957.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1119 Forest Hill – Clyde C. Vaughn House – c. 1955****C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed, brick Ranch is six bays wide and double-pile. It has a low-sloped roof with wide overhangs and a massive brick chimney separating the right (west) garage bay from the rest of the house. The brick chimney extends as a brick wall projecting slightly from the facade, further separating the house from the garage. The house has vinyl windows, generally grouped on the facade, and triangular vents in the gables. The door is protected by a louvered storm door and is recessed, creating a small inset porch. An inset porch at the right rear (southwest) is enclosed with louvered windows. The earliest known occupant is Clyde C. Vaughn (Clyde's Food Market) in 1955.

NC-Structure – Screened Room, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, screened room has frame construction, weatherboards on the lower one-third of the walls, and board-and-batten in the gables.

1120 Forest Hill – House – c. 1989**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Neotraditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a stuccoed exterior, painted brick chimney in the left (west) gable end, and projecting, bay windows with copper roofs flanking the centered entrance. The house has a combination of nine-over-nine and six-over-six windows and the six-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a six-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by columns. A one-story, side-gabled hyphen on the right (east) elevation connects to a front-gabled garage wing. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation connects to an angled, side-gabled wing, both with an exposed basement level. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a hip-roofed section to the right of the ell. The house is well-sited on a slight rise and at a curve in Forest Hill Drive, so that the house is visible on three sides. County tax records date the building to 1989. The house was renovated and restuccoed in 2011.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1989 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with stuccoed exterior and vinyl windows.

1121 Forest Hill – House – c. 1963**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Contemporary house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It is located below street level, but the site continues to slope to the rear to reveal an exposed basement level. The house has exposed concrete at the basement level and vertical wood sheathing on the first-floor level. It has an interior brick chimney and the gabled roof has exposed rafter tails, deep eaves, and extends even further on the facade to shelter the entrance. The house has single-light casement windows and the solid wood door is recessed slightly and has a sidelight and transom that extends the full height of the gable. The house is accessed by an uncovered wood deck and there is a screened porch at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1963 and there is no listing of the address in city directories prior to 1963.

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NC-Building – Shed, c. 1963 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with vertical wood sheathing and a double-hung window in the gable.

1123 Forest Hill – Louis W. Ferree House – c. 1929

C – Building

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Norman Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a distinctive, conical turret on the right (west) elevation. The house has a slate roof, a stuccoed exterior, a stepped, stuccoed chimney on the right elevation, and nine-light, wood-sash casement windows. A group of three windows on the left (east) end of the facade has an original window box and there is a projecting hip-roofed bay on the right end of the facade with a sixteen-light picture window flanked by four-over-four, wood-sash windows. The one-light-over-one-panel door has decorative quoins around the entrance bay and is sheltered by a small, hipped, copper roof. It is accessed by a later stone stair with decorative metal railing. The house stands above grade and has an exposed basement level on the right end of the facade. A one-story, side-gabled, wing on the left elevation may have originally been a garage; it has an exterior stuccoed chimney in the left gable end, grouped six-over-one windows, and a nine-light-over-one-panel door. There is a small, shed-roofed bay at the basement level on the right elevation and the turret on the right elevation has windows at the first-floor and basement levels. A stone retaining wall extends along the driveway on the left end of the house. County tax records date the building to 1929, but the earliest known occupant is Louis W. Ferree (L. F. Ferree & Son (special representatives New England Mutual Life Insurance Company)) in 1948.

1124 Forest Hill – VACANT

1125 Forest Hill – Walter Craig Cherry House – c. 1929

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a skintled brick veneer, a denticulated cornice, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with quarter-round windows flanking the chimney in the left (west) gable. The four-light batten door has a three-light transom and a classical surround with a pediment, denticulated entablature, and fluted pilasters. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by square columns and has been enclosed with glass. A modern deck extends from the left end of the house. County tax records date the building to 1929, but the earliest known occupant is Walter Craig Cherry (pharmacist, Greene Drug) in 1951.

1128 Forest Hill – VACANT

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1130 Forest Hill – Mina A. Long House – c. 1955****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation and a gabled wall dormer on the right (east) end of the facade. It has eight-over-twelve, vinyl windows on the first story with eight-over-eight windows on the second story. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with pilasters and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is a one-story, shed-roofed, brick section at the right rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed frame section with vinyl siding at the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Ms. Mina A. Long in 1955.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1955 – One-story, side-gabled, brick garage with an overhead door and a six-panel pedestrian door on the south elevation.

1132 Forest Hill – House – c. 2010**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Neotraditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and fiber cement siding on the pedimented, front-gabled dormers. It has a projecting bay window on the right (east) end of the facade and the six-panel door on the left (west) end of the facade has an arched fanlight and is sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by columns. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation has a single, gabled dormer and a full-width, inset porch supported by a column and sheltering an eight-light French door. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation has a single dormer, an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, and an inset sunroom across the front with paired six-light windows with arched transoms. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and an inset porch at the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 2010.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2010 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage has a wide, front gable, fiber cement siding, vinyl windows in the gables, and a cupola at the ridge line.

1134 Forest Hill – Louis Voorhees House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including a replacement, arched window on the right elevation. Gabled wall dormers on the left (west) end of the facade and the right elevation of the projecting bay have vinyl shingles in the gables. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation extends beyond the facade to align with the front of the porch; it has an exterior brick chimney in the gable end. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast) with gabled wall dormers and an inset porch at the northeast corner. The earliest known occupant is

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Louis Voorhees (draftsman, H. P. Hunter) in 1928. The house was one of the first in this section of Emerywood (Briggs/Armstrong).

Greenway Drive**1101 Greenway – Guy P. Henry House – c. 1928****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and single-pile and is angled on the lot, facing Forest Hill Drive to the left (south). It has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end that are said to have been recycled from a nineteenth-century house in Forsyth County (Briggs, pg. 202). The second story overhangs the first story slightly on the facade with a heavy wood timber separating the stories. It has a slate roof, six-over-six, wood-sash windows with heavy timber lintels on the second story, and six-light casement windows flanking the chimney. The two entrances have two diamond-paned, leaded-glass lights over four panels. The Greenway Drive entrance is accessed bay uncovered brick stoop. The Forest Hill Drive entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. There is an enclosed, side-gabled porch on the left (west) elevation that is supported by full-height brick piers and has weatherboards in the gable. Two one-story, gabled ells extend from the rear (north) elevation, each with weatherboards. The house was built speculatively by contractor Robert Cottam and was operated as a rental property for several years (Briggs, pg. 202). The earliest known occupant is Guy P. Henry (president, Henry Motor Sales Company) in 1928.

1102 Greenway – Dr. A. Bascom Croom House – c. 1949, c. 2005**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the right (south) end of the facade and a one-story, front-gabled, projecting bay on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has weatherboards, six-over-six, replacement windows, including paired windows in the gables, and an exterior brick chimney in the right gable end. The six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch that extends across the right three bays of the facade and is supported by paired square posts. The house was modified c. 2005 with the installation of a projecting bay window on the front-gabled bay and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation. There is an original full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the rear (east). On the left elevation are a bay window and attached, front-gabled carport at the basement level and an exterior, stone chimney near the rear. Stone retaining walls line the driveway on the left end of the house. The earliest known occupant is Dr. A. Bascom Croom in 1949.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1949 – One-story, front-gabled, frame carport is supported by square posts and has a louvered cupola and a storage area at the rear (east) that is enclosed with weatherboards.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1103 Greenway – Arthur A. Oliver House – c. 1928****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house features a slate roof, skintled brick veneer, and faux half-timbering on the entrance bay and the gabled dormers. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation. It has eight-light, wood casement windows on the first story and six-light casement windows in the second-floor gables and dormers. Windows on the facade of the front-gabled wing have slightly arched brick lintels. The batten door has strap hinges and a leaded-glass sidelight. It is located in a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (south) side of the front-gabled wing. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation and a one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left elevation flush with the facade. A flat-roofed, stuccoed section extends from the rear of the side-gabled wing. The earliest known occupant is Arthur A. Oliver (manufacturers agent) in 1928.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – Two-story, front-gabled, brick garage has been partially rebuilt with modern brick. It has faux half-timbering in the garage bay and single-light windows at the second-floor level.

1104 Greenway – Harry E. Rothrock Jr. House – c. 1959, c. 2005**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is significantly altered Ranch form with a modified roof pitch, front-gabled dormers, and the addition of stone veneer and vinyl siding. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer on the first story, stone veneer on the projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the facade, an exterior end chimney with stone veneer on the right (south) elevation, and vinyl shingles on the gables and dormers. It has vinyl windows and the entrance is sheltered by an inset porch supported by grouped posts. The earliest known occupant is Harry E. Rothrock Jr. (salesman, Carolina Container) in 1959; the house was modified between 2000 and 2011.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2005 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl shingle siding and a vinyl overhead door.

1105 Greenway – Samuel T. Bryan House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and four-over-four, wood-sash windows. The arched, batten door is located in a shed-roofed section at the right (north) end of the facade. A one-story, shed-roofed addition on the left elevation has vinyl windows. An attached, flat-roofed, carport on the right elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. A low brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the right side of the house. The earliest known

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occupant is Samuel T. Bryan (circulation manager, High Point Enterprise; secretary, Worth Real Estate Company) in 1927.

1107 Greenway – Edgar W. Freeze Jr. House – c. 1939

C – Building

This two-story, French Eclectic- or Norman Revival-style house is L-shaped with a hip-roofed main wing at the rear (west), a projecting, front-gabled wing at its left (south) end and a round turret at the intersection of the two wings. The house has a stuccoed exterior, an interior brick chimney, eight-light casement windows, generally grouped, and a steeply pitched roof with shed-roofed wall dormers. The two-panel door is flanked by two-light feature windows and is located at the base of a two-story turret with conical roof and single window at the second-floor level. A shed-roofed bay projects from the left side of the front-gabled wing and has a fifteen-light French door flanked by six-light casement windows. A shed-roofed porch extends across the front-gabled wing supported by square posts. The main rear wing has a garage at the basement level facing north, shed-roofed wall dormers on the west elevation, and a single hip-roofed dormer on the north elevation. A stuccoed wall enclosed the rear yard. The house was constructed by builder David McJester as a model for the new development (Briggs, pg. 202). The earliest known occupant is Edgar W. Freeze, Jr. (hosiery mill operator) in 1939.

1109 Greenway – Rex S. Ehlers House – c. 1937

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled wall dormers on the facade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear (south) elevation. It has weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, six-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first story, and six-over-six windows on the second story. The eight-panel door is located in a classical surround with blind arch, pediment, and fluted pilasters. There is a two-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation and a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house is said to have been built by neighbor Charles G. Macintosh (Briggs/Armstrong). It is listed as vacant in the 1937 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Rex S. Ehlers (Rex S. Ehlers Authorized Sales & Service) in 1938.

1111 Greenway – Charles G. Macintosh House I – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with applied wood cornices on the first-floor facade. The two-light-over-four-panel door has a four-light transom and classical surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters. An entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a small, hipped roof. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) with cedar shakes on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. A one-story, shed-roofed section at

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the left rear (southeast) has cedar shakes. The earliest known occupant is Charles G. Macintosh (landscape contractor) in 1927.

1200 Greenway – W. Gordon Brewer House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has a whitewashed brick veneer, a slate roof, vinyl windows on the first-floor facade, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the rest of the house. The exterior brick chimney is located near the center of the front-gabled wing with a one-and-a-half-story, projecting, front-gabled bay to its left with a shed-roofed projecting bay window. An arched opening to the right (south) of the chimney leads to an inset three-light batten door. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by grouped timbers on a brick kneewall. There is a two-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear. The earliest known occupant is W. Gordon Brewer (traveling salesman) in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with stucco and paired six-over-six windows in the front gable.

1202 Greenway – Fred I. Hicks House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable end, and a slate roof. The eight-light casement windows are grouped and have two-light transoms over the first-floor windows. The four-light-batten door has a blind fanlight in an arched surround. It is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay with steeply pitched roof, irregular-coursed stone veneer, and four-light casement windows on the side elevations. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation and a one-story, side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by slender square posts and has been enclosed with screens. The earliest known occupant is Fred I. Hicks (president/treasurer/general manager, Caro Master Craftsman) in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage with a slate roof, stucco and a single window in the gable, and replacement French doors in the enclosed garage bay.

1203 Greenway – Victor W. Dallas House – c. 1941**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the facade. It has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables, an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable, and replacement windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, flared shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with arched openings. A one-story wing projects from the left elevation with vinyl siding and

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paired, six-over-six windows in its gable. A lower, one-story, wing at the far left has vinyl siding and a shed-roofed sunporch at its front. The earliest known occupant is Victor W. Dallas (salesman) in 1941.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1960 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding.

1204 Greenway – John V. Thompson House II – c. 1954**C – Building**

This one-story Ranch has a front-gabled section on the left (north) and a side-gabled section on the right (south) that is set at an angle to follow the curve of Greenway Drive. The left section is two bays wide and six bays deep with the middle four bays being two stories. It has a painted brick veneer, aluminum siding on the second-floor level and in the gables. It has an interior brick chimney in the right wing and replacement windows. The replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by vinyl columns. There is a picture window flanked by six-over-six windows on the right wing with a garage door below it, at the basement level. The earliest known occupant is John V. Thompson (president/vice-president/treasurer, Colonial Furniture) in 1954.

1206 Greenway – O. Delk Smith House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade. It has a painted brick veneer, interior brick chimney, modillion cornice, vinyl siding on the gables and dormers, and replacement windows. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. A side-gabled porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by grouped, square posts and has been enclosed with glass. There is a wide, gabled rear wing with a shed-roofed dormer on its right elevation and one-story, shed-roofed sections on its left (west) and rear (north) elevations. The earliest known occupant is O. Delk Smith (assistant superintendent) in 1928.

1207 Greenway – Fred H. Hallenbeck House II – c. 1933**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house has elements of the Colonial Revival and English Cottage styles. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end, and weatherboards in the gables and dormers. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by columns on the facade and full-height brick piers with arched openings on the side elevations. There is a projecting bay window on the first story, right (north) elevation, a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest), and one-story, frame sections at the left rear (southwest) and the west elevation of the rear ell. The earliest known occupant is Fred H. Hallenbeck (southern manager, Scott & Williams Inc.) in 1933.

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1208 Greenway – Jack H. Thomas House – c. 1930

C – Building

This two-story, Tudor Revival-style house has a two bays wide, four-pile front-gabled section on the left (west) with a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled section on the right (east). It has a painted brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney in the right gable of the right section, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the side elevations. It has replacement, diamond-paned casement windows on the facade including on a projecting bay window on the second story of the front-gabled section. The six-panel door is located on the left (west) end of the side-gabled section and is sheltered by an inset porch. There are four shed-roofed wall dormers on the left elevation, a two-story, gabled ell at the rear (north) and a one-story, shed-roofed section at the right rear (northeast). The house is listed as vacant in the 1930 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Jack H. Thomas (sales manager) in 1933.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with paired, hinged doors, and stucco and a six-over-six window in the gable.

1209 Greenway – W. Carson Burns House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (south) elevation, and a corbelled cornice. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with molded cornices over first-floor windows on the facade. The six-panel door has a fanlight and a classical surround with a broken pediment and fluted pilasters. A shed-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by square posts with arched openings and has been enclosed with screens. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is W. Carson Burns (secretary/treasurer/manager, Blue Ridge Hickory Furniture Company) in 1928.

1210 Greenway – David A. Fiske House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade and two gabled dormers on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with wood siding in the gables and dormers and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. It has metal casement windows and the six-light door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. There is a side-gabled bay projecting from the left elevation and a shed-roofed dormer across the rear (north) elevation. The house is sited on a hill with an exposed garage at the basement level on the right end of the facade. The foundation on the facade has a stone veneer that continues as a retaining wall on both sides of the driveway. The earliest known occupant is David A. Fiske (president/treasurer, Bottoms-Fiske Motor Lines Inc.) in 1950.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1300 Greenway – Mable Tate House – c. 1949****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the facade. It has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and weatherboards on a front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. There is a picture window flanked by four-over-four windows on the front-gabled bay and a fanlight in that gable. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. A shed-roofed porch on the left (west) end of the facade is supported by full-height brick piers and has been enclosed with vinyl windows. There is a gabled ell at the rear and a near-full-width, shed-roofed rear dormer. The earliest known occupant is Ms. Mable Tate in 1949.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1949 – One-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block garage with a metal railing at the parapet.

1301 Greenway – House – c. 1995**NC – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, brick quoins at the corners and defining the front-gabled entrance bay, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. It has vinyl windows, including a Palladian window over the entrance, and vinyl siding in the front gable. The six-panel door has five-light vinyl sidelights. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled garage wing extends from the right rear (northwest) with two gabled dormers facing Greenway Drive on the north. The house dates to approximately 1995.

1304 Greenway – VACANT**1306 Greenway – William E. Gray House – c. 1933****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and single-pile with two, projecting, front-gabled bays on the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, brick chimney on the facade, and an uncovered terrace on the right (east) end of the facade defined by brick piers with a brick kneewall. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and the three-light arched batten door is recessed slightly in an arched opening on the right front-gabled bay. There is a gabled ell at the rear with a shed-roofed section to its left (west). The earliest known occupant is William W. Gray (salesman) in 1933.

1309 Greenway – Charles G. Macintosh House II – c. 1962**C – Building**

This one-story, L-shaped Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled section on the right (west). The house has a painted brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable, weatherboards in the front gable, and vinyl windows. The six-panel door is located on the left side of the projecting wing and is sheltered by a hipped roof supported by a single slender

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column. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by wood posts, has weatherboards in the gable, and is enclosed with louvered windows. The earliest known occupant is Charles G. Macintosh (manufacturers agent) in 1962.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1962 – One-story, front-gabled, frame carport supported by metal posts has weatherboards in the gable and an enclosed storage area at the rear.

1310 Greenway – James Roy Graham – c. 1955, c. 1990**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house was constructed as a Moderne home with low-pitched, cantilevered roof, but was heavily altered to its current Colonial Revival style around 1990. While it retains wide roof overhands, the house now has a front-gabled center section that is three bays wide and flanked by hip-roofed wings. It has a stuccoed exterior and vinyl casement windows. The decorative door has a classical surround with round pilasters and a tall entablature. It is flanked by casement windows with blind fanlights and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide portico with a pediment supported by Ionic columns. A rounded turret projects from the left rear (northeast) with a metal roof. A brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the right (east) and left (west) sides of the house. There is an attached, hip-roofed carport on the rear (north) elevation. The earliest known occupant is James Roy Graham (Coltrane-Graham Construction Company) in 1955.

1311 Greenway – J. Lee Collins House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the facade. The house has aluminum siding and a stepped brick and stone chimney on the facade that extends as a brick and stone veneer at the entrance bay. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the gables, and there is a diamond-paned casement window to the left (east) of the chimney. The arched, batten door is sheltered by a slight projection of the roof and is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace. A brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the right (west) side of the house. The earliest known occupant is J. Lee Collins (employee, The Lilly Company) in 1937.

C-Structure – Carport, c. 1960 – One-story, side-gabled, frame carport supported by square posts with braces has aluminum siding in the gables and lattice in the right (west) gable end.

1315 Greenway – Mary T. Kearns House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end. The door has a large, classical surround with fluted pilasters, a tall entablature, and a broken swan's neck pediment. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left elevation and a side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation both have vinyl siding and eight-over-eight windows. Railings have been

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removed from the rooflines of both wings. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Mary T. Kearns in 1933.

1317 Greenway – Marc E. Jones House – c. 1939**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and vinyl siding on the gables and dormers. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. A one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay on the left (south) elevation has vinyl siding and a six-over-six window flanked by four-over-four windows. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and a shed-roofed section to its left. The earliest known occupant is Marc E. Jones (successor to Shelton Machinery Company) in 1939.

1319 Greenway – William W. Gluyas House – c. 1938**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an exterior brick chimney centered in the front-gabled wing and flanked by windows, and a gabled wall dormer on the left (south) end of the facade. The door is located on the left elevation of the front-gabled wing and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square posts with a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. There is a two-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is William W. Gluyas (head chemist, Adams-Millis Company) in 1938.

1321 Greenway – William F. Freeman House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This sprawling, one-story, Colonial Revival-style house is composed of a series of side-gabled wings that angle to follow the street. The main section of the house, on the far left (south) is three bays wide and double-pile with an interior brick chimney and nine-over-six, wood-sash windows. A one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing to the right (north) has a slightly lower roofline and a six-panel door sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by columns with a tall entablature and pedimented gable. A side-gabled wing to the right has a lower roofline, a group of ten-light casement windows, and an exterior end brick chimney. The house has weatherboards and there is a one-story, flat-roofed section at the rear with six-over-six windows. An angled hyphen on the right elevation has six-light casement windows and connects to a three-bay-wide, side-gabled wing with wood shingles, six-light and eight-light casement windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right gable end. At the far right is an attached, side-gabled carport supported by fluted columns with wood shingles in the gable. The earliest known occupant is William F. Freeman (civil engineer) in 1933.

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1322 Greenway – Dr. Stanley Stewart Sanders House II – c. 1933 C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation and a shed-roofed dormer on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has painted, skintled brick veneer, a skintled brick chimney in the left gable, and replacement windows with heavy timber lintels. The six-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by brackets with an exposed truss in the gable. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation has been extended to the left and enclosed with casement windows. A side-gabled carport supported by square posts stands at the far left. A two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) has weatherboards and a projecting, two-story, painted brick bay on the rear of the right elevation with a hipped porch supported by heavy timber posts with angled braces. A one-story wing at the rear (east) of the ell connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage wing with painted brick veneer and shed-roofed dormers. A one-story, gabled wing extends at an angle from the left rear (northeast) and is just visible behind the carport. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Stanley Stewart Sanders (Infant and Child Clinic) in 1933.

Hillcrest Drive

81 Hillcrest – Thomas Meacham House – c. 1956 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl soffits and trim, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The solid wood door has a single light; it is recessed slightly on the right (north) end of the facade. To its left (south) is a picture window flanked by two-over-two, wood-sash windows. There is a shed-roofed porch on the rear (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Thomas Meacham (driver, Dedmon Produce) in 1956.

83 Hillcrest – Samuel Caudell House – c. 1956 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, two-over-two, horizontal-paned, wood-sash windows, and a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the right (north) end of the facade. The replacement door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the right two bays of the house supported by decorative metal posts. There is a shed-roofed, enclosed porch on the rear (west) elevation. A low, concrete-block retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is Samuel Caudell (S. C. Caudell & Son (veneers & lumber)) in 1956.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1956 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with vertical wood sheathing in the gable.

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84 Hillcrest – Clyde F. Farley House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, house has Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style details. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation and a two-story, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-one, wood-sash windows with shutters. The replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square columns. A side-gabled screened porch and porte-cochere on the left (north) elevation are supported by square columns and may be a later addition. The earliest known occupant is Clyde F. Farley (Farley's Garage) in 1927.

85 Hillcrest – Benjamin H. Swartzberg House – c. 1929

C – Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer with stucco in the gables. The wide vinyl soffits and trim are a later alteration. It has one-over-one, wood-sash windows, grouped on the facade. The two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch on stuccoed, tapered posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall; the porch continues across the left (south) bay as an uncovered terrace. The earliest known occupant is Benjamin H. Swartzberg in 1929.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – Large, one-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and sliding garage doors.

86 Hillcrest – Jay J. Dell House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, house has Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style details. It is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house has a painted brick veneer with vinyl siding on the rear ell. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, grouped on the facade and rear ell and the six-light-over-two-panel door on the left (north) end of the facade has an open pedimented surround with blind fanlight and pilasters. A one-story, side-gabled screened porch extends from the right (south) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Jay J. Dell (manager, Superior Hosiery Company) in 1928.

87 Hillcrest – Spencer P. Chandler House – c. 1929

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. There is stucco and knee brackets in the dormer. The six-panel door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by an inset porch on full-height brick piers with a brick knee wall. The porch extends beyond the left (south) elevation as a porte-cochere on full-height brick piers. The earliest

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known occupant is Spencer P. Chandler (president/general manager, Superior Veneer Company) in 1929.

89 Hillcrest – Rev. Ernest J. Harbison House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with projecting, gabled bays on the right (north) end of the facade and on the right elevation. The house has a brick veneer with stucco in the gables, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and six-light windows flanking a replacement window in the front gable. There is a tripartite vent in the front-gabled bay on the facade and decorative exposed purlins in all of the gables. The replacement door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on full-height brick piers with a brick knee wall and has been enclosed with screens. There is a hip-roofed rear ell with screened porch beyond. The earliest known occupant is Reverend Ernest J. Harbison (assistant pastor, Wesley M. E. Church) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, batten doors, and a modern French door.

102 Hillcrest – St. Mary's Education Building – 1960**C – Building**

This two-story, flat-roofed, modern brick school building faces the St. Mary's Episcopal Church to its east. It has an overhanging roof and applied brick pilasters on each elevation. A brick lattice wall screens the entrance, which is sheltered by a one-story, flat, metal roof supported by metal poles on a low brick knee wall. The building has double-height windows extending across most of the east and west elevations and slender banks of double-height windows on the north and south elevations. A double-leaf entrance on the north elevation is sheltered by a small, hipped roof. A one-story, flat-roofed bay projects from the north end of the east elevation. The building was designed by Louis F. Voorhees and William F. Freeman, both members of the parish. It was built by R. K. Stewart and Son contractors (Smith). The building is slated for demolition upon completion of a new education center at the southwest corner of Hillcrest Drive and West Farriss Avenue.

104 Hillcrest – VACANT**106 Hillcrest – VACANT****108 Hillcrest – VACANT****109 Hillcrest – John W. Chandler House – c. 1923****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with two shed-roofed dormers on the facade. The house has a stuccoed exterior with exposed rafter

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tails and knee brackets in the gables. It has an exterior stuccoed chimney in the left (south) gable and an interior stuccoed chimney. It has twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired, with leaded-glass-over-one-light sashes on the first-floor facade and a fanlight in each gable. The leaded-glass-over-nine-panel door has matching sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by full-height stuccoed piers with arched openings and a stuccoed knee wall. The porch extends beyond the left elevation as a side-gabled porte-cochere supported by matching full-height piers with arched openings. A full-width engaged porch across the rear of the house has been enclosed at the right (northwest) end. The earliest known occupant is John W. Chandler (credit manager, Lyon Furniture Merchandise Agency) in 1923.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing, windows in each gable end, and knee brackets in the gables.

110 Hillcrest – VACANT**111 Hillcrest – Dr. Harry L. Brockman House – c. 1923****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled dormer on the left (south) end of the facade and a one-story, gabled rear wing. The house has replacement weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired. There are small windows flanking the chimney and paired windows in each gable with a smaller window on each side. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a low brick knee wall. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Harry L. Brockman in 1923.

112 Hillcrest – Arthur B. Henley House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This one-story, L-shaped, Period Cottage is three bays wide and four-pile with front-gabled section on the left (north) and a side-gabled wing projecting from the right (south) elevation. The house has a skintled brick veneer with faux half-timbering in the side gable and stone detailing at the corners, on the chimney in the right gable, and around the entrance. It has eight-light, wood casement windows, generally grouped, with a group of three, diamond-paned casement windows on the front of the right wing, each with a diamond-paned transom. The four-light, arched, batten door is located on the right elevation of the main section and has an arched stone surround. There is a shed-roofed section at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Arthur B. Henley (traveling salesman) in 1933.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1933 – One-story, L-shaped, brick garage has a skintled brick veneer, a vehicular bay on the north end, and storage space in the side-gabled wing to the south.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**113 Hillcrest – J. Irvin Groome House – c. 1924****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear section. The house is set at an angle, facing the intersection of Hillcrest and Edgedale drive. It has a brick veneer with interior brick chimney and stucco and knee brackets in the gables. Most windows are nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows, but there are twelve-over-twelve windows flanking a pair of ten-light French doors on the right (north) end of the facade, and several six-over-six windows on the side elevations. The one-light-over-one-panel door has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by slender columns. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right elevation with nine-over-nine windows flanking a group of three six-light casement windows. Directly below this bay, at the basement level, is a front-gabled garage bay. An inset porch at the right rear (northwest) has been enclosed with aluminum siding. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is J. Irvin Groome (traveling salesman) in 1925.

116 Hillcrest – House – c. 2000**NC – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. Eight-over-twelve windows on the first-floor facade are flanked by four-over-six windows and eight-over-eight windows on the second-floor facade are flanked by four-over-four windows. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a half-round, flat-roofed porch supported by columns. A one-story, side-gabled, two-car garage is attached to the left (north) elevation.

200 Hillcrest – VACANT**202 Hillcrest – Dillard C. Ragan House I – c. 1928****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. It has a brick veneer, a brick chimney on the left elevation, obscured by the left wing, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, each flanked by four-over-four windows on the facade. The six-panel door has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a blind fanlight. It is sheltered by an arched porch supported by slender columns. The left wing has a brick veneer with paired, eight-light casement windows on the first story and weatherboards with six-over-six windows on the second story. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Dillard C. Ragan (traveling salesman) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**203 Hillcrest – Mack S. Hiatt House II – c. 1925****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting gabled bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. It has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation, an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins, and faux half-timbering in the gables. The house has two picture windows on the facade, each flanked by eight-light casement windows and with a twenty-eight-light transom. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the side elevations. The six-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the facade and supported by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered brick posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall. A side-gabled porte-cochere extends from the left elevation with supports matching those on the porch. The earliest known occupant is Mack S. Hiatt (salesman, Wilson Motor Company) in 1925.

204 Hillcrest – Charles Ragan House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimneys in each gable end. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with segmental arched brick surrounds with keystones on the first-floor facade. It has a modillion cornice and the six-panel door has a paneled surround and is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped columns. The porch has a modillion cornice and a metal railing at the roofline. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing at the rear of the right (east) elevation with a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped, fluted columns in front of it, flush with the facade. The porch has a modillion cornice, Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline, and fabric awnings. There is a one-story, shed-roofed section across the rear of the house. The earliest known occupant is Charles Ragan (traveling salesman) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards.

205 Hillcrest – Dr. Fred G. Woodruff House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house has an imposing facade with a textured, stuccoed exterior, faux half-timbering in the front gable, a tile roof, and wood, eight-light casement windows. It is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the facade, a gabled wall dormer near the center of the facade, and a hip-roofed wall dormer on the right (west) end of the facade and on the right elevation. There are wood brackets for supporting window boxes on the right and left bays of the facade and on the right elevation. The arched door is sheltered by a conical metal roof. There is a one-and-a-half-story, projecting, side-gabled brick bay on the left elevation with a highly decorative brick chimney centered in the gable and partially obscured by a one-story, shed-roofed brick bay projecting from the gable. There is a two-story, hip-

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roofed wing ell at the left rear (southeast) and a brick terrace on the right elevation that is sheltered by a canvas awning. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Fred Woodruff in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, stuccoed garage with a two-story, hip-roofed wing to the east. Garage bays have a rough-hewn lintel with arched braces. The east bay has a hip-roofed wall dormer and casement windows matching those on the house. There is a one-story, carport on the east elevation.

206 Hillcrest – John G. Greene House – c. 1925, c. 1950, c. 1990 **NC – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house has been altered with the construction of a second story over the porte-cochere on the right (east) elevation. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, green tile roof, and stylized dentils on the cornice. The house retains picture windows on the first-floor facade, each flanked by ten-light casement windows and with an eight-light transom. All other windows have been replaced. The two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled tapered wood posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall. An uncovered brick terrace extends beyond the facade, connecting to the porte-cochere. A second story was constructed over the existing, side porch and one-story porte-cochere around 1950. The wing was then extended to its current width in the 1990s. It has fiber-cement shingles and vinyl windows. There is a two-story, projecting gabled bay on the left (west) elevation, an arched dormer on the facade, and a two-story, hip-roofed section that extends the entire width of the building. The earliest known occupant is John G. Greene (secretary/treasurer, Greene Drug Company) in 1925.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1985 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with brick veneer on lower one-third of facade, arched vehicular bays, and a small cupola.

207 Hillcrest – Kenneth C. Denny House – c. 1928 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house has a steeply-pitched slate roof that extends down to the first-floor level on the facade and left (east) elevation. It has stuccoed exterior with brick veneer around the entrance and at the inset porch, and faux half-timbering in the dormers. It has a wide, partially inset gabled dormer on the left end of the facade and smaller, partially inset dormers on the right (west) end of the facade and on the left elevation. The house has metal casement windows with rough-hewn lintels. Windows in the large front-gabled dormer are paired, diamond-light casement windows. The decorative brick chimney with double flues rises to the right of the entrance, a batten door with strap hinges in a basketweave brick surround. An inset porch across the left half of the facade is supported by rough-hewn posts with slender braces. A one-story, shed-roofed porte-cochere on the right elevation has matching supports and faux half-timbering in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Kenneth C. Denny (secretary/treasurer, Denny Veneer Company) in 1928.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**208 Hillcrest – John C. Teague House – c. 1928****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, a brick chimney in the right (east) gable, and a modillion cornice. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the first story and eight-over-eight windows on the second story. The six-panel door has a classical surround with blind fanlight and is sheltered by a shallow, gabled pediment supported by fluted, Ionic columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porte-cochere on the left (west) elevation is supported by brick posts on brick piers and has a modillion cornice. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear of the right elevation with a one-story, hip-roofed porch in front of it. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers and has been enclosed with windows and sheltered by fabric awnings. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is John C. Teague (engineer, Southern Railway) in 1928.

209 Hillcrest – H. Frank Hunsucker House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a low gable centered on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable, a tile roof, and a molded cornice. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with stone windowsills and stone keystones on the first-floor windows. There are quarter-round windows flanking the chimney and a tripartite window with blind fanlight in an arched surround centered under the front gable. The fifteen-light French door has five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped, square columns and has a metal railing at the roofline. One-story, hip-roofed porches on the right and left (east) elevations are supported by grouped, square columns - matching those on the front porch - and each has a metal railing at the roofline. The left porch is enclosed with a fifteen-light French door on the facade with sidelights and transom matching the main entrance and grouped four-over-four and six-over-six windows on the side and rear elevations. A two-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the right rear (southwest). A French door with sidelights and transom matching the door accesses the wing from the west side porch. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is H. Frank Hunsucker (Highland Cotton Mills) in 1925.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1924 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick garage with a tile roof and a six-over-six, wood-sash window in the gable.

210 Hillcrest – W. Chase Idol House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house features a terra cotta roof, a brick veneer, laid diagonally at the second-floor level, and faux half-timbering on the gables, dormers, and the second-floor level of the projecting gabled bays. The house is three bays wide and double-pile

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with a two-and-a-half-story, projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade and a two-story, projecting entrance bay. It has grouped, six-light, metal casement windows, most with two-light transoms, and a group of three diamond-paned metal casement windows over the entrance. The batten door has leaded-glass sidelights with a shield motif. It is recessed slightly and accessed via a pointed-arched cast-stone surround. A bay window to the left (west) of the entrance has six-light casement windows with four-light transoms on all three sides and a tile hipped roof. There is a catslide, shed-roofed porte-cochere on the right elevation, supported by full-height brick piers with arched openings. A catslide, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation has matching supports with narrower arched openings. There are two massive, corbelled brick chimneys, a two-story, hip-roofed wing projecting from the rear of the left elevation, and a hip-roofed dormer on the right elevation. The house is listed as vacant in 1930; the earliest known occupant is W. Chase Idol (vice-president/cashier, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company; secretary/treasurer, Piedmont Bank & Loan Association) in 1933.

211 Hillcrest – VACANT

212 Hillcrest – Alvin S. Parker House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Georgian Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, parapets on the gable ends, and a brick parapet with sections of open balusters across the facade. The house has a slate roof and three arched dormers across the facade, each with a three-light casement window. The house has eight-over-eight windows with applied wood lintels and aprons on the first story and stone keystones on the second story. The six-panel door is recessed slightly in a paneled bay with a classical surround with pilasters and a broken pediment with dentil molding. A one-story, flat-roofed carport on the left (west) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers with arched openings. A matching, one-story porch on the right (east) elevation has been enclosed with paired French doors with sidelights. The house has interior end brick chimneys in each gable and a modillion cornice on the facade. There is a two-story ell projecting from the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Alvin S. Parker (first vice-president/treasurer, Snow Lumber Company) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, side-gabled, two-car brick garage with arched brick openings, standing seam metal roof, and modillion cornice.

213 Hillcrest – George A. Matton House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, wide cornice, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, flanked by four-over-four windows on the first-floor facade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by columns with dentil molding in the

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pediment. An uncovered brick terrace extends the full width of the facade. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by columns and has been enclosed with board-and-batten and has a vinyl window on the facade. A two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) has weatherboards. The earliest known occupant is George A. Matton (president, Piedmont Bank and Loan Association; vice-president, Keystone Cabinet Company) in 1928. According to the current owner, the house was used as the manse for First Presbyterian Church from the 1950s through 2009.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with overhead door on the east elevation and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the north elevation.

214 Hillcrest – Ernest S. Wall House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Classical Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a painted brick veneer with a modillion cornice and exterior end corbelled brick chimneys. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door has an elaborate classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken swan's neck pediment. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by grouped, fluted columns and has a turned balustrade at the roofline. The rear of the porch is enclosed and accessed by paired French doors. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a projecting bay window on the first story of the left (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Ernest S. Wall and his wife, Mary W. Wall in 1933. According to their daughter Winifred Cottam, the house was designed by Louis Voorhees.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick garage with steeply-pitched roof and paired overhead doors on the south elevation.

215 Hillcrest – Mae L. Tomlinson House – c. 1953**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the facade. The house has a brick veneer with eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and aluminum siding and six-over-six windows in the dormers and gables. The six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and transom in an elliptical arch brick surround; it is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation with grouped, eight-light casement windows and an inset, screened porch at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Mae L. Tomlinson in 1953.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1953 – One-story, front-gabled, painted brick garage with a single overhead door and a sunburst pattern in the gable.

216 Hillcrest – Samuel E. Tucker House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior, corbelled brick chimney. It has replacement windows, generally

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paired, and the entrance bay projects slightly with a six-panel door with one-light sidelights and transom sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on grouped square columns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation has been enclosed with screens. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation has a bay window on the facade with a twenty-eight-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows. The earliest known occupant is Samuel E. Tucker in 1927.

218 Hillcrest – Braxton Craven Page House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled wall dormers on the facade. The house has a skintled brick veneer on the first story and weatherboards on the second story, which extends slightly over the first story. It has replacement windows and the six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation has a picture window flanked by four-light casement windows and has a gabled dormer on the front elevation. There is an exterior end brick chimney and a one-story, screened porch on the right (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Braxton Craven Page (secretary, Tate Furniture Company) in 1940.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and two overhead doors.

219 Hillcrest – Dr. Samuel S. Coe House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has weatherboards, an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation, and replacement windows, including three-part windows on the first-floor facade. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by grouped, square columns. A flat-roofed porte-cochere on the right (west) elevation is supported by grouped square columns on low brick piers and has a wood railing at the roofline. Two-story, gabled ells project from the left rear (southeast) and the rear of the left elevation. There is a one-story wing at the front of the left elevation with a projecting bay window on the front elevation and a wood railing at the roofline. A one-story enclosed porch is located in the L between the two wings. A one-story section also extends from the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Dr. Samuel S. Coe in 1925.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with large, front-gabled dormer and weatherboards.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1925 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**220 Hillcrest – Percy J. Neal House – c. 1939****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three gabled wall dormers on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, replacement windows, and a six-panel door with diamond-paned-over-one-panel sidelights and a blind fanlight in a recessed entrance bay with a paneled reveal. There is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation with a vinyl-sided, front-gabled dormer. A one-story, side-gabled, screened porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by grouped, square posts. The house is listed as vacant in 1939; the earliest known occupant is Percy J. Neal (General Amoco Service; Neal's Auto Service; secretary/office manager, Tomlinson of High Point) in 1940.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1939 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, a wide, overhead door, and paired vinyl windows in the front gable.

221 Hillcrest – William J. Fraley House II – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide double-pile with a painted brick veneer on the first story and weatherboards in the gables and on the three, front-gabled dormers. The house has replacement windows and the six-panel door has a four-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There are telescoping, side-gabled brick and frame wings on the right (west) and left (east) elevations including a later sunroom at the far left. The earliest known occupant is William J. Fraley (special agent, Equitable Life Insurance Society) in 1949.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1949 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame with vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and two gabled dormers on the north elevation.

222 Hillcrest – Reginald D. Tillson House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three narrow, front-gabled dormers on the facade. It has a painted brick veneer and interior brick chimney, though the entire house is being covered with vinyl siding. It retains six-over-nine, wood-sash windows with replacement six-over-six windows in the vinyl-sided dormers. The six-panel door has a four-light transom and classical surround with fluted pilasters. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has grouped twelve-light casement windows on the front elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed section on the left (west) elevation connects to a large, gambrel-roofed garage at the left rear (northwest) via an open porch supported by square posts. The house is listed as vacant in 1940; the earliest known occupant is Reginald D. Tillson (landscape architect) in 1942.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**301 Hillcrest – Robert T. Cottam House – c. 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is seven bays wide and double-pile with the right (west) two bays recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has a painted brick veneer with weatherboards in the gables, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is recessed slightly and has leaded-glass sidelights and transom. A shed-roofed section on the left (east) elevation has an inset porch at the front. A one-story, gabled porch at the left rear (southeast) has vertical wood louvers and connects to a hip-roofed carport supported by slender posts with small cupola. The earliest known occupant is Robert T. Cottam (superintendent, Boro Wood Products) and his wife Winnifred (Wink) Cottam in 1953. According to Mrs. Cottam, the house was designed by Louis Voorhees.

302 Hillcrest – Arthur E. Fiddler House – c. 1947**C – Building**

This Colonial Revival-style house has a two-bay-wide, two-story, front-gabled section on the left (west) and a four-bay-wide, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled section on the right (east) resulting in an L-shaped plan. The house has a painted brick veneer with aluminum siding in the gables and on the front-gabled dormers and a painted brick chimney in the right (east) gable end. It has replacement windows and the six-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch on the left end of the facade that is supported by square posts with arched entablatures. There are gabled wall dormers on the right and left elevations of the front-gabled wing and a one-story, shed-roofed section at the rear of that wing. The earliest known occupant is Arthur E. Fiddler (secretary/treasurer, Union Hosiery Corporation) in 1947.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1947 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame garage with weatherboards, a gabled dormer on the facade, six-over-six windows, and paired sliding doors. one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled,

303 Hillcrest – James Moir Young House II – c. 1957**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and a twelve-light picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on the front-gabled bay. The solid wood door has applied molding simulating panels. It is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a single window and louvered vents in each end gable. The earliest known occupant is James Young (president, Youngs Inc.) in 1957.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1957 – One-story, hip-roofed, brick garage with deep eaves and an overhead door.

304 Hillcrest – VACANT

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Guilford County, North Carolina**305 Hillcrest – James Moir Young House I – c. 1950****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in each gable, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The replacement door has a classical, fluted pilaster surround and is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted columns with a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by fluted columns, has been enclosed with glass, and has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. There is a two-story, shed-roofed section at the rear. The earliest known occupant is James Moir Young (president, Youngs Inc.) in 1950.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick garage.

306 Hillcrest – Walter L. Murray House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with near-full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. It has a painted brick veneer with weatherboards on the dormers and exterior brick chimneys in each gable end. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows with quarter-round vents flanking the chimneys. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns. A railing at the roofline of the porch has been removed. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has paired, eight-light casement windows. A modern, one-story, flat-roofed sunporch extends from the right elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear (northeast) with a shed-roofed section at the left rear (northwest) of the house. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Walter L. Murray (sales manager, Giant Furniture Company) in 1925 (Briggs, pg. 205).

C-Building - Garage, c. 1924 – Two-story, gambrel-roofed, frame garage with weatherboards, paired, sliding doors, and paired windows in the front gable.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and a pent roof over the entrance.

307 Hillcrest – Herman D. Sears House II – c. 1953**NC – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house appears to be an enlargement of a one-story, Ranch-form house. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows with a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, and brick veneer on the front-gabled wing and in the gable ends. On the right (west) end of the facade, a group of full-height windows and the one-panel door all have single-light transoms and are sheltered by an inset porch with an integrated brick planter at the front. A two-story,

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side-gabled wing on the left elevation has full-height jalousie windows at the first-floor level. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation has a two-car garage at the brick-veneered basement level and an enclosed inset porch at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Herman D. Sears (vice-president, Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc.) in 1953.

308 Hillcrest – Gurney H. Kearns House – c. 1927

C – Building

This impressive, two-story, hip-roofed, Italian Renaissance-style house features a beige brick veneer and Spanish barrel tile roof. The house is five bays wide and triple-pile with wide overhangs supported by sawn brackets. It has six-over-six windows with blind fanlights in arched surrounds on the first-floor facade. The fifteen-light French door has leaded-glass sidelights and arched, leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch with pent tile roof supported by fluted columns with arched entablature and there is a low wood railing at the roofline. An uncovered brick terrace extends the full width of the facade with a low wood railing. There is a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation with a tiled pent roof and grouped, six-over-six windows. A one-story, flat-roofed porte-cochere on the right (east) elevation has a tiled pent roof and is supported by full-height brick piers. Original wood railings at the roofline of the porte-cochere and left wing have been removed. The earliest known occupant is Gurney H. Kearns (vice-president, Royal Hosiery Mill; secretary/treasurer, Crown Hosiery Mill) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – Two-story, hip-roofed, brick garage matches the house with a tiled roof, modillion cornice, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows.

400 Hillcrest – Hobert P. Bolte House – c. 1939

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, and exterior brick chimneys in the right (east) and left (west) gable ends. The house has nine-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first-floor facade and six-over-six windows on the second story and side elevations. The six-panel door has seven-light sidelights and a four-light transom. It is sheltered by a half-round, flat-roofed porch supported by columns. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation and a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). A one-story wing at the rear connects to a one-story, side-gabled garage wing with aluminum siding and two overhead doors on the west elevation. The earliest known occupant is Hobert P. Bolte in 1939.

402 Hillcrest – Alice R. King House – c. 1929

C – Building

This two-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts-style house has a distinctive tile roof, an asymmetrical, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade, and a tiled pent roof between the first and second stories. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with two

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interior brick chimneys, aluminum siding, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by grouped columns. An uncovered brick terrace extends the full width of the facade. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (west) elevation that is supported by robust columns and has a standing-seam metal roof. There is a small eyebrow vent on the left end of the facade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the right elevation. An inset porch on the right end of the facade is supported by robust columns and is enclosed with twelve-light fixed windows and eight-light casement windows over paneled aprons. A one-story, hip-roofed section extends from the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Alice R. King in 1929; it was designed by Greensboro architect Harry Barton and is stylistically related to Reynolda House in Winston-Salem (Briggs, pg. 206).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1929 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, nine-light casement windows, and a shed-roofed dormer with six-light windows.

C-Structure – Gazebo, c. 1929 – One-story, hip-roofed screened gazebo supported by columns.

403 Hillcrest – Sidney Halstead Tomlinson House (GF2263) – 1924 C – Building

This impressive, two-story, Tudor Revival-style house is one of the best examples of the style in the district. The truncated-hip-roofed house is five bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, front-gabled bays on the facade, hip-roofed dormer on the left (east) and right (west) elevation, and a two-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has a brick veneer on the first story with faux half-timbering at the second-floor level and in the gables and dormers. It has a slate roof and three, interior brick chimneys, each with clay chimney pots. Windows are leaded-glass casement windows, most with stationary, leaded-glass transoms, and are generally grouped. First-floor windows have cast-stone surrounds. A projecting, two-story, front-gabled entrance bay has faux half-timbering and diamond-paned casement windows at the second-floor level. The pointed-arch batten door is inset slightly with a cast-stone surround and is accessed by an arched cast-stone entrance bay. An entrance on the right end of the facade also has a cast-stone surround. An inset porch on the left elevation is sheltered by a catslide roof supported by full-height brick piers with arched openings and has a stone balustrade and buttresses. A flat-roofed porte-cochere on the right elevation has a crenelated parapet roof with an cast-stone crest with the name Tomlynhurst and the year 1924 inscribed on it. The porte-cochere is supported by full-height brick piers with arched openings. The house stands on a large corner lot and has a series of brick retaining walls on the property. The house was erected in 1924 for Sidney Halstead Tomlinson (president, Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company). A shield above the carport bears the date. It was designed by Harry Barton of Greensboro (Briggs, pg. 206).

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – Two-story, stuccoed garage matches the house with a slate roof, projecting gabled bay and projecting, hip-roofed wing on the east elevation and a front-gabled porch at the second-floor level of the north elevation with sawn railing.

C-Structure – Gazebo, c. 1924 – Classically inspired gazebo with limestone columns and an open metalwork dome.

404 Hillcrest – VACANT

405 Hillcrest – Owen Reese House – c. 1942

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, and exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation and an interior brick chimney on the right elevation. The house has eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story, eight-over-eight windows on the second story, and a tall cornice. The six-panel door has a single-light transom and is inset slightly in a paneled surround with a molded lintel on the facade. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation with weatherboards. A one-story sunporch on the left elevation has a flared, hipped metal roof. The earliest known occupant is Owen Reese (attorney, Roberson, Haworth & Reese) in 1942.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1942 – One-story, side-gabled, brick garage with two vehicular bays.

406 Hillcrest – R. Frank Dalton House – c. 1950, c. 1959

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Moderne house is six bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, flat-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation that extends forward from the main section. The house has three Crab Orchard stone chimneys and a low, Crab Orchard stone veneer on the lower one-fourth of the facade with batten sheathing and groups of windows above. It has board-and-batten the full height of the walls on the east and west wings with Crab Orchard stone wrapping the front right (southeast) corner of the flat-roofed wing. An inset entrance on the left end of the facade, adjacent to the flat-roofed wing, has a louvered storm door and three-light sidelights. A recessed entrance on the left end of the right wing has applied diamond-patterns on the door and full-height sidelights. There is a sloped roof with clerestory windows atop the flat-roofed wing. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the right rear (northeast) and an enclosed breezeway at the left rear (northwest) connects to a two-car garage and screened porch. The earliest known occupant is R. Frank Dalton (salesman) in 1950; the design is attributed to Greensboro architect, Edward Loewenstein (Briggs, pg. 207). The house was expanded in 1959.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a single window on the south elevation.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**407 Hillcrest – Robert K. Amos House – c. 1942****NC – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has been significantly altered with the addition of a stone veneer on the first-floor facade and covering the two exterior end chimneys. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding on the second-floor level and vinyl windows. Two sixteen-light picture windows on the first-floor facade project slightly under flared, hipped copper roofs. The replacement door has a one-piece sidelight and transom and is sheltered by an octagonal porch with a flared copper roof and supported by slender columns. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has two gabled dormers on the front. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by square posts with arched openings and has been enclosed with screens. The earliest known occupant is Robert K. Amos in 1942.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1942 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and six-over-six windows.

408 Hillcrest – C. A. Barbee House – c. 1929**C – Building**

This side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has a three-bay-wide, two-story section on the left (west) and a slightly recessed, three-bay-wide, one-and-a-half-story section on the right (east). The house has a painted brick veneer, weatherboards in the gables, and a slate roof. It has an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door with a blind fanlight and pedimented surround with fluted pilasters. The right section has an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and two gabled dormers on the facade, each with wood siding and a single six-over-six window. An inset porch across the right section is supported by square posts and shelters a six-panel door. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation and a two-story wing at the right rear (northeast) connects to a front-gabled garage. The earliest known occupant is C. A. Barbee (salesman) in 1929.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1929 – One-story, side-gabled, painted brick garage with six-over-six windows on the south elevation and an overhead door on the west elevation.

410 Hillcrest – Rev. Henry Norwood Bowne House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the facade. The house has aluminum siding, an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a fanlight in the left (west) gable end. The full-width, engaged porch is supported by columns and sheltered a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A one-story, shed-roofed section extends from the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is Reverend Henry Norwood Bowne (pastor, St. Mary's Episcopal Church) in 1925.

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NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, a wide, overhead door, and a one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the east elevation.

411 Hillcrest – Dr. Walter T. Tice House – c. 1938**C – Building**

This two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival -style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with brick lintels with stone keystones. Two gabled dormers on the facade have weatherboards and a single, arched, double-hung wood window. The six-panel door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight in an arched brick surround. It is sheltered by a two-story, front-gabled, portico with a pediment supported by columns. The window directly over the entrance has a decorative metal balcony. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation has an enclosed brick section at the rear and an inset porch at the front supported by columns. A wide, two-story, gabled wing extends from the rear and there is an open porch at the left rear (southeast) corner of the house. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Walter T. Tice in 1938.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1938 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, an overhead door on the west elevation and a six-over-six window in the gable.

412 Hillcrest – Robert D. Davis House – c. 1938**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, hip-roofed bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has stucco with quoins at the corners and replacement windows. The six-panel door has one-light sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by grouped square columns. There is an interior brick chimney near the projecting bay and an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left elevation has a bay window on the front. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and a hip-roofed open garage on the right elevation is supported by grouped, square columns. The earliest known occupant is Robert D. Davis (salesman, W. A. Davis Milling Company) in 1938.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, pre-fabricated, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing.

413 Hillcrest – Collier H. Ellis Jr. House – c. 1954**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch has been altered with the installation of three pairs of French doors on the facade and the addition of a front-gabled porch. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end. The house has a painted brick veneer with weatherboards in the gables and applied wood pilasters and wood lattice on the front-gabled wing and near the entrance. It retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows sheltered by

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shutters and six-over-six, wood-sash windows at the rear. The front-gabled porch has a fanlight in the gable and is supported by slender columns. A projecting garden window on the front-gabled wing has a sloped copper roof. The earliest known occupant is Collier H. Ellis Jr. (manager, Collier Ellis & Company) in 1954.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1954 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and a pedestrian entrance on the west elevation.

414 Hillcrest – Dr. Almon R. Cross House – c. 1951, c. 1995**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and aluminum siding in the gables. It has replacement windows, including a projecting bay window with thirty-two-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a c. 1995, octagonal porch with metal roof supported by slender columns. The house has a side-gabled wing with projecting bay window on the right (east) elevation and a gabled rear ell with attached garage. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Almon R. Cross in 1951.

415 Hillcrest – J. Brooks Reitzel House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story section projecting from the right (east) end. It has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, six-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first story, and six-over-six windows on the second story. The six-panel door is recessed slightly and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the right (east) bay of the facade and across the full width of the right section. The porch is supported by square posts and has a modern railing. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation has a projecting bay window on the front elevation and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. There is a full-width, shed-roofed rear section, a shed-roofed sunroom at the left rear (northwest), and a one-story, gabled rear ell that contains a two-car garage. The house is listed as “under construction” in 1950; the earliest known occupant is J. Brooks Reitzel (vice-president, Beeson Hardware) in 1951.

416 Hillcrest – R. Broadue Culler House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. It has vinyl windows and double-leaf, ten-light, French doors on the right (east) end of the facade. The six-panel door on the left (west) end of the facade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and broken pediment. A two-story, full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch is supported by paneled, square columns. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation and a one-story, gabled section with vinyl siding behind it. A low brick retaining wall

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extends along the sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is R. Broadue Culler (president/treasurer, Dick Culler Inc.) in 1950.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and a wide, overhead door.

417 Hillcrest – Percy C. Idol House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and modillion cornice. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door has a paneled surround and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped, fluted columns. Full returns on the end gables have a modillion cornice and a single window in the gable. The right (west) two bays have a slightly lower roofline, nine-over-nine windows on the first story, an exterior end brick chimney, and a two-story, shed-roofed, frame section at the rear. There is a basement-level garage on the left (east) elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed frame porch at the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Percy C. Idol (salesman, Adams-Millis) in 1951.

421 Hillcrest – William R. Campbell House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house features a wide, five bay facade with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled entrance bay. The house has a whitewashed brick veneer with brick quoins, and interior brick chimney, exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation, and a tall modillion cornice, including on the pedimented front gable. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and one-story, projecting bay windows on each end of the first-floor facade. The six-panel door is flanked by one-light windows and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by columns. There is a shed-roofed wing at the basement level of the left (east) elevation, a two-story, hip-roofed brick wing at the left rear (southeast), and a one-story, shed-roofed frame section at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is William R. Campbell (treasurer/general manager, The Lilly Company) in 1940; the house was designed by Louis Voorhees (Briggs/Armstrong).

422 Hillcrest – Gilbert A. Marsh House – c. 1951**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. The house has eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story and eight-over-eight windows on the second story. The six-panel door has one-light sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a tall entablature. A one-story, side-gabled frame wing on the left elevation is likely an enclosed porch. A one-story, side-gabled brick wing on the right (east) elevation connects to a modern, hip-roofed wing with brick veneer and six-over-nine windows. A side-gabled, brick garage is attached

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to the rear of this wing and extends beyond the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Gilbert A. Marsh (salesman, Beeson Hardware) in 1951.

423 Hillcrest – Harold C. Bennett House II – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with the right (west) and left (east) bays having a lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer, wide cornice, and two gabled dormers on the facade, each with aluminum siding and a single window. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and brick chimneys. The six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a portico with a pediment supported by paired columns. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest). The house is listed as “under construction” in 1954; the earliest known occupant is Harold C. Bennett (president/treasurer, Bennett Advertising Inc.) in 1955.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, carport on metal poles.

424 Hillcrest – House – c. 1994**NC – Building**

This two-story, high-hip-roofed house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the facade and a single gable dormer on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. It has a brick veneer with brick quoins, an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding on the gables, a wide, modillion cornice, and vinyl windows. The six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a side-gabled hyphen at the rear of the right elevation connects to a hip-roofed carport supported by chamfered posts with enclosed storage at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1994.

425 Hillcrest – Lucy and J. Vassie Wilson House (NR 2005) – 1926 **C – Building**

This two-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Federal Revival-style house is one of the most highly-detailed examples of the style in the district. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer with brick quoins, a wide, modillion cornice, and a slab-tile roof with three, hip-roofed dormers on the facade. Six-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first-floor facade have five-light sidelights and an arched plaster relief in an arched brick surround with concrete keystones. Six-over-six windows on the second-floor facade have four-light sidelights and concrete keystones. The center dormer has paired six-lights casements and the side dormers each have a single nine-light casement window. Windows on the side and rear elevations are a combination of two-over-two and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The double-leaf, two-panel door has beveled, five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with pilasters and a tall entablature. The entrance bay is sheltered by a one-story, half-round, flat-roofed porch supported by Corinthian columns with a wood railing at the roofline. A

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one-story, flat-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by grouped columns and has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. The rear of the porch is enclosed with casement windows. A one-story, flat-roofed porte-cochere on the right (west) elevation is supported by grouped columns on a brick knee wall and has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear (southwest) with a hip-roofed dormer on the south elevation. Beyond the ell, a two-story, gabled section has an inset porch on the first story supported by full-height brick piers and a frame, sleeping porch at the second-floor level. The house was built in 1926 for Lucy and J. Vassie Wilson (president, Bell Furniture Company) and was designed by Fred Klein (Briggs, pg. 208).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1926 – One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, brick three-car garage with a tile roof and interior brick chimney. Gabled dormers on the west elevation are connected by a shed-roofed section and there is a single gabled dormer on the south elevation, each with weatherboards and double-hung, wood-sash windows. There are there overhead doors and a single six-light-over-one-panel pedestrian entrance on the west elevation facing Woodbrook Drive.

426 Hillcrest – W. George Campbell House – c. 1933, c. 1990**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable, and three gabled wall dormers on the facade. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by columns. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation with a shed-roofed porch across the front supported by columns with a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. There is a two-story, gabled ell centered on the rear (north) elevation and a one-story section at the right rear (northeast). There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation with paired French doors with multi-light sidelights and transom. A c. 1990 side-gabled wing is connected to the rear of the left (west) elevation by a side-gabled hyphen. It has a projecting front-gabled bay and a gabled rear ell. The earliest known occupant is W. George Campbell (bookkeeper, Wrenn Columbia Furniture Company) in 1933.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage with weatherboards in the gables and on the shed-roofed dormer. It has an attached, shed-roofed carport supported by columns on brick piers on the west elevation.

508 Hillcrest – Thomas W. Sprinkle House – c. 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is six bays wide and double-pile with the ridgeline stepping down toward the right (east) and the right bay projecting slightly. The house has a painted brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The flat-panel door is inset slightly with three-light sidelights, a window on the right (east) elevations, and brick quoins on

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the facade. A one-story, side-gabled wing projects from the left (west) elevation with weatherboards in the gable. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation connects to a side-gabled garage wing with a screened porch on the left (southwest) corner, weatherboards and one-light, awning windows on the front (south) elevation, and a large overhead door on the right elevation. There is a hip-roofed cupola on the ridge of the garage wing. The earliest known occupant is Thomas W. Sprinkle (attorney, Sprinkle & Coffield) in 1953.

600 Hillcrest – VACANT**602 Hillcrest – Junius W. Woollen House – c. 1930****C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior, corbelled brick chimney, and modillion cornice. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows flanked by four-over-four windows on the first-floor facade and a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the second story. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken swan's neck pediment. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation has grouped six-over-six windows, a modillion cornice, and a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by square columns, has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline, and has been enclosed with glass. There are hip-roofed dormers on the right and left elevations, each with a single nine-light casement windows. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the rear (north). A one-story, shed-roofed porch at the right rear (northeast) has a metal roof and is supported by square posts; it extends as a covered walkway to the garage. The earliest known occupant is Junius W. Woollen (superintendent, Adams-Millis Corporation) in 1930.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, brick garage with modillion cornice, two hip-roofed dormers with vinyl siding and windows, and three overhead garage doors.

603 Hillcrest – Lawrence W. Conant House – c. 1928, c. 2002**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is a significantly altered and grossly enlarged, making it nearly unrecognizable from its original Colonial Revival style. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation that constitutes the original Colonial Revival-style house. It has a stone veneer with faux half-timbering at the second-floor level of a projecting, front-gabled bay and on a shed-roofed dormer on the left (east) end of the facade and hip-roofed dormers on the right end of the facade and on the projecting, front-gabled wing. It has double-hung vinyl windows with vinyl casement windows in the dormers. There are projecting bay windows with leaded glass casement windows on the projecting front-gabled bay

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and front-gabled wing. A pair of fifteen-light French doors near the center of the facade have fixed fifteen-light sidelights and a four-paired transom. The batten door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with diagonal braces and with exposed trusses in the gable. There are a series of shed-roofed sections on the right elevation and a hip-roofed dormer and octagonal projecting bay on the rear (south) elevation. Low stone walls encircle the property and define the circular drive at the front. The earliest known occupant is Lawrence W. Conant (consulting engineer) in 1928.

605 Hillcrest – Ruth P. Ellis House – c. 1960

C – Building

This one-story, cross-gable-roofed Modernist house has a cruciform plan with a three-bay-wide, side-gabled form bisected by front-gabled wings at the front (north) and rear (south). The house is sheathed with redwood board-and-batten with two brick chimneys and a panel of tan brick laid in a patterned protruding, Chinese Chippendale-style bond in the front gable. The house has a combination of deeply-overhanging and flush eaves with exposed exposed purlins in the gables. Original windows include fixed windows with transoms at the corners of the house, three-light casement windows, and full-height, three-part windows on the right (west) end of the facade. The entrance, located on the left (east) elevation of the front-gabled wing, is recessed slightly and has a full-height glass surround with staggered panes of glass. It is accessed by a pergola-covered terrace that extends across the left end of the facade. A projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right elevation of the rear wing is accessed by double-leaf doors. The earliest known occupant is Ms. Ruth P. Ellis (president, Collier Ellis & Company) in 1960. It was designed by Mays and Park, Associates, High Point architects (Briggs, pg. 209).

606 Hillcrest – Fred B. Klein House – c. 1927

NC – Building

This two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, English Cottage-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has been significantly altered with the application of battens over the stuccoed exterior, the replacement of original windows, and the expansion of a low, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation to its current front-gabled form. The house has a stuccoed chimney with brick detailing in the left (west) gable, and a faux slate roof. It has two, front-gabled wall dormers on the facade and the four-light, arched batten door is located in an asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay with painted brick quoins and a decorative, arched brick door surround. The house has replacement casement windows with double-hung windows in the gables and dormers. Projecting bow windows on the right (east) end of the facade and right elevation have flared copper roofs. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation, a shed-roofed dormer across the rear, and a one-and-a-half-story, gabled rear ell with exterior stuccoed chimney. A one-story, side-gabled hyphen on the right elevation connects to a later front-gabled wing with a bay window on the facade and an exterior chimney on the rear (north) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Fred B. Klein (architect) in 1927.

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The house was designed by Klein himself, a local architect; it was one of the first houses in the third phase of Emerywood and the English details set the tone for future development (Briggs, pg. 209).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with small cupola at the ridge. The garage is connected to the house by a covered breezeway.

607 Hillcrest – Fleet Lewis House – c. 1948**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the facade and a lower roofline on the right (west) bay. It has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the facade, replacement windows, and an arched vent in the front gable. The six-light batten door is sheltered by a replacement, shed-roofed porch supported by columns. A similarly-styled, shed-roofed porch extends from the rear (south) of the side-gabled bay. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Fleet Lewis (president, Lewis Motor Company Inc.) in 1948.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1948 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with two windows and a gable vent in the front (north) gable.

700 Hillcrest – Charles F. Carroll House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and denticulated cornice. The house has eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows with smaller, six-over-six windows at the rear. The six-panel door has a single-light transom and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a denticulated entablature. It is sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by slender, paired columns. A shed-roofed porch at the left rear (northwest) has been enclosed with windows and weatherboards. The earliest known occupant is Charles F. Carroll (student) in 1950.

701 Hillcrest – Plato S. Wilson House – c. 1956, c. 1990**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with two narrow, gabled dormers on the facade. It has a painted brick veneer with stucco in the gables and dormers, an interior brick chimney, vinyl windows, including paired windows in the gables, and a denticulated cornice on the facade. There is a gable over two inset bays centered on the facade. The left (east) inset bay features a six-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and has a projecting, front-gabled porch supported by grouped, square posts. The front-gabled bay, dormer windows, and porch were added c. 1990. The earliest known occupant is Plato S. Wilson (salesman, Heritage Furniture) in 1956.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame carport on square posts with fiber-cement siding in the gable and an enclosed storage space at the rear.

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702 Hillcrest – William P. Jenkins House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and stepped, brick chimney on the facade. It has six-over-nine, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door is inset slightly with a five-light transom and classical surround with fluted pilasters. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed, screened porch at the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is William P. Jenkins (salesman, Freiberg Veneer) in 1951.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1951 – One-story, side-gabled, brick garage with an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation and paired, overhead doors on the south elevation.

703 Hillcrest – Robert L. Brinson Jr. House – c. 1957

C – Building

This side-gabled Ranch features a four-bay-wide, one-story section on the left (east) and four-bay-wide, one-story-with-exposed-basement section on the right. The house is three bays deep and has a brick veneer and brick chimney on the facade of the left section. It has vinyl windows and the entrance, located on the left end of the right (west) section, has a solid wood door with four-light sidelight and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop and stair with metal railing. The house has windows and a pair of single-light French doors at the basement level on the right end of the facade and right elevation. Two gabled ells extend from the rear (south) with a shed-roofed section between them with aluminum siding and three pairs of fifteen-light French doors. The earliest known occupant is Robert L. Brinson Jr. (secretary/treasurer, Atlantic States Motor Lines Inc.) in 1957.

706 Hillcrest – House – c. 1990

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Neotraditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, brick quoins, and a projecting, two-story, gabled entrance bay centered on the facade. It has six-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a six-light transom. A Palladian window is centered over the entrance on the second-floor level. A one-story gabled wing at the left (northwest) rear connects to a side-gabled garage. The house was constructed on a previously undeveloped lot. County tax records date the building to 1990.

708 Hillcrest – Samuel Lampell House – c. 1930

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear (north) elevations. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor facade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by slender columns. One-story, side-gabled wings project from the right (east) and left elevations, each

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with fiber-cement siding and vinyl casement windows. The left wing was originally an open, screened porch. A two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) also has fiber-cement siding and vinyl windows. A low stone wall extends along the driveway on the left side of the house. The earliest known occupant is Samuel Lampell (Worth's) in 1930.

712 Hillcrest – P. Hunter Dalton Jr. House I – c. 1949

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade and a near-full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the rear (north) elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer with an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end, vinyl siding on the dormers, and a denticulated cornice. It has vinyl windows and the two-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by slender columns with a denticulated cornice. A flat-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) has vinyl siding and windows, an inset entrance, and connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, vinyl-sided garage at the rear. The earliest known occupant is P. Hunter Dalton Jr. (department manager, Snow Lumber) in 1949.

801 Hillcrest – Dr. Robert K. Arthur Jr. House – c. 1962, c. 1995

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch has been significantly altered with the addition of a porch and the alteration of the fenestration. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, board-and-batten in the gables, and stucco at the front-gabled entrance bay. It has an interior brick chimney and fixed windows with operable hopper windows below. The three-panel door is inset slightly and sheltered by a projecting, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. The side slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level and a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Dr. Robert K. Arthur Jr. in 1962.

803 Hillcrest – VACANT

804 Hillcrest – Robert F. Craver House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. It has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with Chinese Chippendale-style railing. A twenty-four-light picture window to the right (east) of the entrance is flanked by six-over-six windows. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation has vinyl siding and there is a one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right elevation. A loose stone wall extends around the perimeter of the house. The earliest known occupant is Robert F. Craver (High Point Cigar) in 1950.

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808 Hillcrest – George Robb House – c. 1939

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with the left (west) bay only one-and-a-half-stories tall. The house has a painted brick veneer, denticulated cornice, interior brick chimney, and weatherboards on the left bay. It has twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story, eight-over-eight windows on the second story, and vents in gables. A projecting bay window on the left bay has grouped nine-over-nine windows under a flared copper roof. The six-panel door has a four-light transom, a paneled surround, and is sheltered by a hipped, copper-roofed porch supported by square posts. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left elevation has a Chinese Chippendale-style railing at the roofline and an inset porch at the rear (northwest). A one-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by square columns. It connects to an angled one-story-with-basement garage wing at the right rear (northeast). A stone wall extends along the driveway on the right side of the house and along the sidewalk at the front (south). The earliest known occupant is George Robb (Robb Plumbing and Heating Company) in 1939.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1939 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed has asbestos siding and an entrance with shed-roofed porch on the south elevation. Two, telescoping, gabled wings extend from the right (east) elevation.

809 Hillcrest – Dr. William H. Flythe House – c. 1954

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story, which overhangs the first story slightly with a denticulated cornice between the two stories. The house has vinyl windows and the six-panel door on the right (west) end of the facade has a recessed, paneled entrance bay and is sheltered by a small, shed roof on knee brackets. There is a one-story, side-gabled, screened porch on the left (east) elevation and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation has a shed-roofed dormer at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Dr. William H. Flythe in 1954.

811 Hillcrest – P. Hunter Dalton Jr. House II – c. 1954

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with brick quoins, a denticulated cornice, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with six-over-six windows in the gables. The replacement door has six-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom in a classical surround with fluted pilasters, a flat entablature, and a broken pediment. The entrance is sheltered by a two-story, front-gabled portico supported by columns. It has stucco, a round vent, and dentil molding in the gable. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has

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weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, a six-panel door on the facade, and a basement-level garage on the left elevation. A two-story, flat-roofed ell extends from the left rear (southeast). A brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the left side of the house. The earliest known occupant is P. Hunter Dalton Jr. (assistant sales manager, Snow Lumber) in 1954.

812 Hillcrest – House – c. 2004**NC – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Neotraditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the facade and a flush, two-story gable on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a whitewashed brick veneer, casement windows, and a nine-panel door with stained-glass sidelights. There is a one-story, hip-roofed ell on the right elevation and a hip-roofed dormers and projecting gabled bays on all elevations. County tax records date the building to 2004.

814 Hillcrest – Fred N. Joyce House – c. 1958**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch has a low-pitched roof with wide overhangs. It is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the left (west) end of the facade. It has brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and integrated brick planters on the facade. The house has four-light casement windows with transoms and fixed sashes below, making the entire window unit extends the full height of the wall on the facade. Windows on the side elevations are smaller and located near the top of the wall. The louvered storm door is inset slightly and has five-light sidelights and a slate stoop. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. The earliest known occupant is Fred H. Joyce (treasurer, Curtis Smithdeal Inc.) in 1958.

815 Hillcrest – William L. Jackson Jr. House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a slate roof, brick veneer, and exterior brick chimneys in the right (west) and left (east) gable ends. The house has six-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first story, six-over-six windows on the second story and a modillion cornice. The six-panel door has a four-light transom and a classical, pedimented surround with pilasters. A one-story, side-gabled wing extends from the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is William L. Jackson Jr. (district manager, Ohio Knife Company) in 1956.

818 Hillcrest – Walter L. Jackson Jr. House – c. 1958**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with projecting, front-gabled wings on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. It has a brick veneer, a massive interior brick chimney, board-and-batten sheathing on the front-gabled wings, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is inset slightly at the right end of the facade and is accessed by a

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brick stoop with metal railing. Two overhead garage doors are located on the left elevation of the left front-gabled wing. The earliest known occupant is Walter L. Jackson Jr. (manager, Ohio Knife Company) in 1958.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1958 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafters, a two-panel door, and three-light casement windows.

822 Hillcrest – House – c. 1992**NC – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a stuccoed exterior, exterior stuccoed chimney on the left (west) elevation, and vinyl windows with stuccoed surrounds and transoms on the first-floor level. The three-panel door has a fluted pilaster surround and is accessed by stone-veneered steps with a decorative metal railing. There is a two-story, projecting bay window on the left elevation, a two-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation, and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast). The house is of modern construction on a previously undeveloped lot. County tax records date the building to 1992.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1992 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with stucco matching the house.

826 Hillcrest – Robert E. Bencini Jr. House – c. 1958**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, a modillion cornice, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end. It has eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. It is accessed by a brick landing with stairs that extend down from the right and left (west) sides of the landing. A large, side-gabled, screened porch on the left elevation is supported by square posts and has parking below at the basement level. The earliest known occupant is Robert E. Bencini Jr. (attorney) in 1958.

Hillcrest Place**11 Hillcrest Place – Charles C. Edwards House – c. 1929****C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Mediterranean Revival-style house is distinctive for its barrel tile roof with exposed, sawn rafter tails, and stuccoed second story with brick detailing. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wire-cut brick veneer and grouped six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the first story. A row of brick corbelling separates the stuccoed second story from the brick first story and there are grouped four-over-four windows on the second story. The batten door has a blind fanlight and is inset slightly, sheltered by a flat-roofed, projecting entrance bay with brick parapet and

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an arched brick opening flanked by four-light feature windows. A pair of eight-light arched windows are centered over the entrance. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and has a brick parapet and a one-story, flat-roofed section at its rear. A one-story, flat-roofed wing with brick parapet on the right (west) elevation has grouped six-over-six, wood-sash windows and an eight-light-over-one-panel door on the right elevation. A two-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the rear (south) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Charles C. Edwards (instructor/director, Edwards Business College) in 1929.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1929 – One-story, flat-roofed, brick garage with parapet has a metal pent roof over the two vehicular bays and windows on the west elevation.

Holton Place**1005 Holton – Daniel D. Sechtm House – c. 1954****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing at the right (north) end of the facade. The house has replacement windows and vinyl siding in the gables. The door has a three-light sidelight and is sheltered by an inset porch on the left (south) end of the front-gabled wing. The porch is supported by a square post and there is a stone veneer that extends from the entrance bay around the front left corner of the projecting wing. A stone planter extends the full width of the front wing. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage on the left elevation. The house is listed as “under construction” in 1953; the earliest known occupant is Daniel D. Sechtm (manager, Southern Seating) in 1954.

1006 Holton – A. Julius Holton House – c. 1910**C – Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with a series of one-story, gabled rear ells. The house has vinyl siding and two exterior brick chimneys on the rear of the two-story block. It has one-over-one, wood-sash windows and the one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns. There are later casement windows on the right (south) elevation and two-over-two windows on the rear wings. The house likely predates the neighborhood; it may have been built by A. Julius Holton, a carpenter, as early as 1910 (Briggs, pg. 185). By 1923, city directories list Mrs. E. L. Holton as the resident.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1990 – Front-gabled, metal carport has been enclosed with vinyl siding.

1008 Holton – Hal A. Bencini House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has aluminum siding and original six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is

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a replacement twenty-four-light picture window to the right (south) of the entrance. The solid wood door has three lights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. Brackets and exposed purlins have been covered with vinyl. The earliest known occupant is Hal A. Bencini (clerk, High Point and Denton Railroad) in 1928. The house is one of three nearly identical houses on this block that were likely constructed by the same builder.

1009 Holton – Benjamin Krauss House – c. 1960**C – Building**

This Split-Level house has a front-gabled, two-story block on the right (north) and a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (south). The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on the left end of the facade. The solid door has a single light and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop and stair. The earliest known occupant is Benjamin Krauss (contractor, K & S Builders) in 1960.

C-Structure - Carport, c. 1960 – One-story, front-gabled carport with board-and-batten in the front gable and on the enclosed storage at the rear.

1010 Holton – L. L. Swett House – c. 1928**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house retains no visible material integrity. It has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts; the porch has been extended the full width of the house with a modern brick foundation. The earliest known occupant is L. L. Swett (salesman) in 1928. The house is one of three nearly identical houses on this block that were likely constructed by the same builder.

1012 Holton – Clarence B. Wagner House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding, but retains original one-over-one, wood-sash windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender columns. The earliest known occupant is Clarence B. Wagner (accountant, City Accounting Department) in 1928. The house is one of three nearly identical houses on this block that were likely constructed by the same builder.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – Shed-roofed, two-car garage is attached to the garage at 89 Hillcrest Drive. The garage has asbestos siding and two overhead doors.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**Hurdover Street****1107 Hurdover – William D. Simmons Jr. House – c. 1927****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a low, shed-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has weatherboards, replacement windows, and knee brackets in the gables. The door is protected by a louvered storm door and is flanked by two pairs of fifteen-light French doors. The full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by full-height brick piers. A pair of original six-light windows flank an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation and a pair of eight-light windows remain in the dormer. The earliest known occupant is William D. Simmons Jr. (W. D. Simmons & Son (real estate & insurance)) in 1927.

1207 Hurdover – Henry W. Kronheimer House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, but retains exposed exposed purlins and king-post trusses in the gables. The replacement door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by slender columns on brick piers with inset brick panels. There are decorative gabled bays with king-post trusses on each end of the shed-roofed dormer on the facade. A full-width, shed-roofed section extends across the rear (west) of the house. An entrance on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on slender columns with exposed rafter tails. The earliest known occupant is Henry W. Kronheimer (K & S Publishing Company) in 1927.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1927 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and an eight-over-one window on the front elevation.

Johnson Street**900 Johnson – J. R. Agnew House – c. 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation, and wide picture windows flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows on the facade and right (south) elevation. The wood door is sheltered by an inset porch on full-height brick piers. A wood door on the right elevation is sheltered by a small gabled porch on decorative metal posts. There are louvered vents in the gables and wide wood soffits. A hip-roofed wing at the rear (east) has a hyphen that connects to a garage. The hyphen has a wall of windows with wood sheathing below and a two-car garage at the far rear. The garage retains original four-light-over-twelve-panel garage doors. The Ecker family, who lived across the street, sold the lots in 1934, but homes were not constructed until after World War II. The earliest known occupant is J. R. Agnew (engineer, Southern Railway) in 1953.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**901 Johnson – Ferdinand Ecker House – c. 1910****C – Building**

The two-story house is the best example of Transitional Queen Anne-style architecture in the district. The large, truncated-hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, canted bays with gabled roofs on the facade, right (north), and left (south) elevations. The house has weatherboards on the first story, wood shingles on the second story and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. There are three interior corbelled brick chimneys. Modillion cornices decorate all the eaves, including those on the pedimented gables. The double-leaf, beveled-glass door has a decorative transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the facade and wraps around the right and left elevations, abutting the projecting bays. The porch is supported by paired columns and has an original railing, modillions at the roofline, and a decorative metal railing at the second-floor level. There is a gabled, pedimented dormer on the right end of the facade and on the right elevation. There is a metal railing at the widow's walk. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) has weatherboards, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A shed-roofed porch to the south of the ell has been enclosed with wood lattice. The corner lot has a decorative metal fence along Johnson Street and a low stone wall with picket fence along East Parkway Avenue. The earliest known occupant is Ferdinand Ecker, owner of the Ecker Glass Company, in 1910; the house was erected by builder Alfred Abijah Moore and the plate glass windows were supplied by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, who sent samples of their material to impress their competitor (Briggs, pg. 177).

C-Building – Carriage House, c. 1910 – Two-story, clipped-side-gabled, frame carriage house has a brick foundation, German-profile siding, two interior brick chimneys, exposed rafter tails, and hip-roofed dormers on the front (east) and rear (west) elevations. The building has a combination of two-over-two, four-over-four, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. It has six-panel doors on the north and south elevations, a five-panel door on the east elevation, and paired, sliding batten doors facing the alley elevation.

902 Johnson – David A. Bullard House – c. 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed wing on the left (north) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, wide interior brick chimney, and replacement, vinyl windows. The entrance has a louvered, wood storm door and is sheltered by an inset porch at the right (south) end of the hipped-wing with a flat-roofed porch that extends to the right elevation, supported by a decorative metal post at the outer corner. There is a six-light-over-four-panel door on the left elevation and a hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) has a group of louvered windows with aluminum siding below. The Ecker family, who lived across the street, sold the lots in 1934, but homes were not constructed until after World War II. David A. Bullard

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(vice-president, Swain Supply) purchased the land in 1946 and erected this building in 1953 (Hanchett, pg. 4).

905 Johnson – John Alfred Eshelman House – c. 1910**C – Building**

This one-story, Transitional Queen Anne-style house has a high, hipped roof. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, gabled canted bay on the left (south) end of the elevation. The house has two interior corbelled brick chimneys, aluminum siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a one-light-over-three-panel door with one-light-over-two-panel sidelights. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full-width of the facade and wraps around the left elevation with a curved corner at the right (southeast) corner. The porch has slender columns and a low, pedimented gable at the entrance. The portion of the porch along the left elevation has been enclosed with paired ten-light casement windows with aluminum siding below. There are paired eight-light casement windows in the gable of the canted bay and on the pedimented, gabled dormers on the facade, right (north), and rear (west) elevations. There are projecting, one-story bays on the right elevation and left elevation and a large gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is John Alfred Eshelman (superintendent, Furniture Commercial Agency Company) in 1910.

C-Building – Shed/Carport, c. 1910, c. 1950 – Two one-story, shed-roofed sheds, each with German-profile, weatherboards. The sheds are connected by a three-bay carport supported by metal poles.

906 Johnson – Clovis D. White House – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-story Ranch consists of four, offset, side-gabled sections, each with a brick veneer and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The left (north) bay has a low roofline with an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation and a single wall dormer on the facade. The next bay to the right (south) has an inset porch across the entire width. The porch is supported by square posts with arched openings and has vertical wood sheathing and a single window. The third bay from the left has a six-light-over-two-panel door on the left elevation that opens to the inset porch. A twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows projects slightly from the facade under a shed roof. A small, side-gabled wing on the right elevation is set back from the facade. The land was undeveloped until after World War II, when Clovis D. White (traveling salesman) moved into the house in 1949 and purchased it outright in 1950 (Hanchett, pg. 6).

907 Johnson – Robert Brockett House – c. 1913**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has aluminum siding and wide roof overhangs with exposed, scalloped raftertails. The one-light-over-one-panel door and matching sidelights have beveled glass and are flanked by eighteen-over-one, wood-sash windows with

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large bottom sashes. An inset porch extends the full width of the facade and is supported by columns on tapered brick piers. There are three interior brick chimneys and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation is flanked by thirty-six-over-one, wood-sash windows. There is a shed-roofed bay projecting from the right elevation and sixteen-over-one windows on the side elevations. The earliest known occupant is Robert Brockett, owner of Robert Brockett and Sons, grocery wholesalers, in 1913 (Hanchett, pg. 7).

908 Johnson – Herman D. Sears House I – c. 1916**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare is three bays wide and double-pile. It has weatherboards, a wide fascia, deep eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. There are original one-over-one, wood-sash windows and paired replacement windows in the hip-roofed front dormer. The one-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch on tapered, square columns with an original wood railing. The earliest known occupant is Herman D. Sears (superintendent, Tomlinson Chair Company) in 1916.

909 Johnson – J. Everett Marsh Jr. House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a slate roof, modillion cornice, and variegated brick in a common-bond pattern with scored mortar joints. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with wide surrounds and quarter-round windows in the gables, flanking the exterior end brick chimneys. The six-panel entrance door has a five-light transom and classical surround with fluted pilasters, tall entablature, and swan's neck broken pediment. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation with an inset, screened porch at the front. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right (north) elevation is supported by columns. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southwest), a two-story, flat-roofed addition to its right and a one-story, flat-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is J. Everett Marsh Jr. (president, Marsh Furniture) in 1928. Marsh erected the house just after his marriage to Odelle Peacock (Hanchett, pg. 9).

C-Building – Guesthouse, c. 1928 – One-story, side-gabled frame guesthouse is two bays wide and single-pile with a recessed, side-gabled, bay at the right (east). It has weatherboards, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, a louvered storm door sheltered by an aluminum roof on metal posts, and an exterior brick chimney.

910 Johnson – Victor King House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with wide, shed-roofed dormer on the facade and rear elevation. The house has weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the first story and four-over-four windows in the gables and dormers. The

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replacement door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, hip-roofed porch on square columns with decorative latticework on the side elevations of the porch. There is a group of modern casements on the right (south) elevation and a small, inset porch at the right rear (southeast) that has been enclosed with vinyl windows and wood sheathing. A modern door in the left (north) gable opens to a small balcony. The site slopes to the rear with an exposed basement at the left elevation and a modern deck at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Victor King (adjuster, London Guarantee & Accident Company and Phoenix Indemnity Company) in 1933.

911 Johnson – John R. Peacock House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a slate roof, denticulated cornice, and Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with brick lintels and concrete keystones over the first-floor windows on the facade. The six-panel door has a decorative transom and is sheltered by a small portico on columns supporting a pediment with tall entablature and modillions. There are quarter-round windows in each gable, flanking the exterior, end brick chimneys. A two-story ell extends from the left rear (southwest) with a one-story, shed-roofed wing at its rear (west). A one-story, hip-roofed, brick section extends across the rear elevation (north of the ell) and wraps around the right (north) elevation. The earliest known occupant is John R. Peacock (secretary/treasurer/manager, Jones and Peacock Insurance) in 1928.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928, c. 1950 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with flush, vertical wood sheathing, and modern, overhead doors on the west elevation, facing the alley. There is a projecting hip-roofed bay on the east elevation. Attached to the south elevation is a garage/carport for the house at 909 Johnson Street; the one-story, flat-roofed, two-car, frame garage has vertical wood sheathing, overhead paneled doors, and a flat-roofed carport on the right (south) elevation, supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

912 Johnson – Vernon W. Idol House – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormer on the facade. The house has vinyl siding and windows and the door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on square posts. There is a side-gabled wing at the right (south) elevation with grouped windows. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (north) elevation, a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation, and a shed-roofed ell at the left rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Vernon W. Idol (secretary, Smart Sox Inc. (hosiery manufacturer)) in 1949.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1949 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with wide weatherboards and two twelve-panel, overhead doors.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1000 Johnson – VACANT****1001 Johnson – Clarence Dunbar House – c. 1913****C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Transitional Queen Anne-style house has Colonial Revival details. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed section on the left (south) elevation and a hip-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has weatherboards and deep eaves with a modillion cornice. The double-hung, wood-sash windows have decorative diamond-paned upper sashes and there is a single-sash, diamond-paned window in the front gable. The one-light-over-three-panel door has matching sidelights and a three-part transom. A hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the facade and wraps around the left elevation to the projecting wing. It is supported by columns on brick piers and has a projecting, pedimented gable over the entrance supported by full-height columns. A large, two-story, hip-roofed rear wing has multi-light windows and a modillion cornice matching the main section of the house. The earliest known occupant is Clarence Dunbar in 1913; Dunbar was president of Dunbar-Morrison Company, a downtown clothing store (Hanchett, pg. 13).

1002 Johnson – R. Odell Lindsay House – c. 1913**C – Building**

This grand, two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is one of the most decorative in the district. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, canted bay on the right (south) elevation. There are pedimented dormers on each end of the facade and an arched, pedimented gable with metal roof centered on the facade. The house has weatherboards on the first story, wood shingles on the second story, and deep eaves with modillions. It has one-over-one, wood-sash windows with decorative diamond-paned windows in the dormers. The one-light-over-one-panel door has matching sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation, terminating at the canted bay. The porch is supported by grouped columns and has an original wood railing, a modillion cornice, and a projecting, pediment on grouped columns marking the entrance. There is a one-story, gabled bay projecting from the right rear (southeast) and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is R. Odell Lindsay in 1913; Lindsay who managed the Consolidated Hosiery Mills, was later the vice-president of the Adams-Millis Corporation, and owned the Guilford Hosiery Mill (Briggs, pg. 177). By mid-century, Lindsay was active with the Lindale Dairy Corp. (McKaughan).

C-Building – Carriage House, c. 1913, c. 1947 – Two-story, hip-roofed, frame carriage house is two bays wide and double-pile with wood shingles, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a hip-roofed dormer with vent on the south elevation. An entrance on the west elevation is sheltered by a one-story, front-gabled porch on square posts with exposed rafter tails. A one-story, shed-roofed section extends along the south and east elevations with board-and-batten sheathing and vinyl windows.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1003 Johnson – John Gurney Briggs House – c. 1921****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a painted brick veneer and one-over-one, wood-sash windows with windows on the facade having large lower sashes. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are wood shingles, knee brackes, and applied Prarie-style details in the porch gable. There are projecting, shed-roofed bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations and knee brackets in the side gables. The earliest known occupant is John Gurney Briggs (bookkeeper, Beeson Lumber Company) in 1921.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, flat-roofed, frame garage with vinyl siding.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1921 – Two-story, hip-roofed, frame storage building with paper and stucco covering the exterior, exposed rafter tails, and four-light windows at the second-floor level. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the northeast corner.

1004 Johnson – Alpheus H. Idol House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style, brick house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, grouped on the facade, and a single, arched dormer with vent on the facade. There are deep eaves with a stuccoed fascia with diamond-shaped tiles. The door has six-light, Craftsman-style sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by full-height brick piers at the outer corners and tapered wood posts on brick piers at the entrance. A basement entrance on the left (north) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof on knee brackets. A hip-roofed porte-cochere on the left elevation is supported by full-height brick piers. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed ell at the left rear (northeast). The earliest known occupant is Alpheus H. Idol, a grocer with a building and contracting business, in 1927 (Hanchett, pg. 16).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, hip-roofed brick garage with a modern, overhead door.

1005 Johnson – Alice Charles Rental House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with one-and-a-half-story, projecting gabled bays on the left (south) and right (north) elevations. The house has a painted brick veneer on the first story that flares slightly at the bottom of the wall. It has wood shingles at the top of the walls and in the gables with deep eaves, exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The house has replacement windows except for small, six-light, Craftsman-style windows near the front of the left elevation and flanking the chimney on the right elevation. The eight-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on

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brick piers with an original low wood railing and a low gable over the entrance. The house was built in 1921 as a rental property by Alice Charles, wife of Commercial National Bank officer R. C. Charles. J. G. Briggs, Sr. was the first owner-occupant in the late 1920s, but they had moved out by 1932 (Hanchett, pg. 17).

1006 Johnson – David L. Bouldin House I – c. 1923**C – Building**

This large two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. It has a painted brick veneer, fifteen-over-one, wood-sash windows at the first-floor level, and twelve-over-one windows on the second story, all with granite windowsills. The fifteen-light French door has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (north) corner of the house, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed, projecting bay on the left elevation. The porch is supported by grouped square posts on brick piers with granite caps and has a brick knee wall with granite cap. A side-gabled porte-cochere on the left elevation is supported by square posts on high brick piers. There is a hip-roofed dormer on the facade with shingled exterior and louvered vents. The earliest known occupant is David L. Bouldin (insurance; tobacco planter) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick garage with paneled overhead doors and dormers on the facade, each with weatherboards and a six-over-six, wood-sash window.

1007 Johnson – Robert H. Walker House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a large, front-gabled dormer on the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with aluminum siding on the dormer and vinyl siding in the gables that flares where the first and second stories meet. It has one-over-one, wood-sash windows on the first story with three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows in the dormer and a combination of three-over-one and four-over-one windows on the side elevations. The six-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are knee brackets in the gables and dormer and exposed rafter tails in the dormer. An exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation has corbelling and terra cotta chimney pots. The house was built around 1921 for Robert H. Walker (vice-president/treasurer, Pickett Cotton Mills).

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with aluminum siding, a single door on the north elevation, a window on the west elevation, and a shed-roofed lean-to supported by a wood post on the east elevation.

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1008 Johnson – Harry W. Raymond House – c. 1916

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with two-story, projecting hip-roofed bays on the left (north) end of the facade and on the left elevation. The house has weatherboards on the first story with wood shingles on the second story. The projecting, hip-roofed bay on the facade has stucco at the second-floor level and applied trim on the corners. The house has fifteen-over-one, wood-sash windows and fifteen-over-one windows flanked by six-over-one and nine-over-one windows on both stories of the projecting bay. The twenty-light French door has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full-width of the facade and wraps around the right (south) and left elevations, terminating at the projecting bay on the left elevation where a twenty-light French door accesses the bay. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers with inset, stuccoed panels and an original wood railing. The right end of the porch is enclosed with nine-over-one and twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows with stuccoed aprons. There is an inset porch at the right rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Harry W. Raymond (lumber) in 1916.

1009 Johnson – VACANT

1011 Johnson – VACANT

1013 Johnson – Carter Dalton House – c. 1916

C – Building

The two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story wing on the left (south) elevation. The house has weatherboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second story that flare out slightly where they meet the siding. It has twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows and exposed rafter tails with four-over-one windows and knee brackets in the gables. The one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the facade with a one-light transom and is flanked by twelve-over-one windows in a single casement opening. A one-story, front-gabled porch extends the full width of the facade and is supported by shingled posts on granite piers with a granite knee wall. The porch has a tall entablature and knee brackets at the roofline. The house has a Mount Airy granite foundation, an interior granite chimney at the ridge line, an exterior granite chimney on the left end of the left wing, and granite planters flanking the front stair. Double-leaf, one-light French doors on the front of the left wing have five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. There is a one-story, hip-roofed section at the rear (west). The earliest known occupant is Carter Dalton (secretary/treasurer, Wexler Land Company) in 1916; Dalton was an attorney and later held civic roles as a municipal judge and a state representative (Briggs, pg. 178).

C-Building – Shed, c. 1916 – One-story, front-gabled shed with weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1100 Johnson – Charles C. Barnhart House – c. 1916****C – Building**

This two-story, truncated-hip-roofed Foursquare is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, projecting, canted bay on the right (south) elevation. The house has weatherboards on the first story, wood shingles on the second story and one-over-one, wood-sash windows with wood aprons at the first story. The one-light-over-two-panel door has beveled glass and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full-width of the facade and wraps around the right elevation. The porch is supported by tapered, square columns and there are low, pedimented gables over the front and right side entrances. There is a small round window to the left (north) of the entrance and a one-story, hip-roofed ell at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Charles C. Barnhart (attorney) in 1916.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled shed with vertical plywood sheathing.

1101 Johnson – Dr. Albert Carl Jones House – c. 1924**C – Building**

The one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with near-full-width, shed-roofed dormers across the facade and rear (west) elevations. The house has a slate roof, wide, weatherboards with mitered corners, and nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows, paired on the facade. The six-panel door has a multi-light fanlight and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on grouped slender columns. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation has paired French doors on the front elevation and paired ten-light casement windows on the left and rear elevations. An exterior brick chimney in the left gable is flanked by quarter-round louvered vents. There is a wide, hip-roofed section across the rear with a hip-roofed section behind it. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Dr. Albert Carl Jones (veterinary surgeon) in 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with mitered weatherboards, a slate roof with deep eaves, paired overhead doors, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows.

1102 Johnson – Cicero C. Swain House – c. 1913**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story house features elements of both the Shingle and Craftsman styles. It has a two-story, front-gabled, roof with steeply-pitched, shed-roofed sections on each side, similar to a gambrel roof, but with the rooflines not continuous. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with weatherboards on the first story, wood shingles on the second story, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. There is a replacement door in the center bay with a one-story, projecting canted bay in the left (north) bay. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full-width of the facade and wraps around the right (south) elevation, terminating at a two-story, gabled wing projecting from the right elevation. The porch is supported by full-height, shingled wood piers with a low, shingled knee wall. There are four windows in the front gable and a pair of three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows in a gabled

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dormer on the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Cicero C. Swain (wholesale dry goods) in 1913.

1103 Johnson – Louise Johnson Diffie House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. It has asbestos siding, eight-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a pair of louvered vents in the hip-roofed front dormer. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch on grouped, square columns with a projecting, hip-roofed bay marking the entrance. There is a pair of eight-light casement windows over the entrance. An entrance on the left (south) elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square columns. The earliest known occupant is Ms. Louise Johnson Diffie in 1921; Diffie operated the house as a boarding house (Hanchett, pg. 27).

C-Building - Garage, c. 1921 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage has German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a sixteen-panel overhead door, and a four-light window in the gable.

1104 Johnson – Cornelius H. Willard House – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer across the facade and the front half of each gable end only; the rest of the house has weatherboards. There is a wide, rectangular brick chimney in the left (north) gable end and extensions of the brick veneer on the left (north) and right (south) elevations serve as a roof supports on each end of the facade. A picture window on the left end of the facade is flanked by double-hung, diamond-paned windows. The batten door has strap hinges and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There are brick planters on either side of the entrance. The earliest known occupant is Cornelius H. Willard (president/treasurer, Lindale Dairy Corporation) in 1955.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1955 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and a six-light window in the front gable.

1105 Johnson – VACANT**1106 Johnson – Lewis E. Teague House – c. 1925****C – Building**

This two-story, cross-gable-roofed, Craftsman-style house has English Cottage influences. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a clipped-front-gabled section at the front and a clipped-side-gabled roof that extends the full-width of the rear. It has a brick veneer, eight-over-one wood-sash windows on the first story, six-over-one windows on the second story, exposed rafter tails and exposed

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purlins in the gables. Windows are generally in groups of two or three, including paired six-over-one windows in the shed-roofed dormers on the right (south) and left (north) elevations. The eight-light-over-one-panel door on the left end of the facade has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a clipped-front-gabled porch on slender columns with modillions on the entablature. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, projecting bay on the right elevation and a hip-roofed porch at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Lewis E. Teague (attorney) in 1925.

1107 Johnson – Richard T. Chappell House I – c. 1916**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a small, hip-roofed dormer with paired, single-light sashes on the facade. Windows on the right (north) end of the facade and front of the right elevation have a large lower sash. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped, square columns with an original wood railing and a low, pedimented gable over the entrance. The earliest known occupant is Richard T. Chappell (superintendent, Guilford Table Company) in 1916. The house is very similar to the house at 1103 Johnson and may have been constructed by the same builder.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with steeply-pitched roof, weatherboards, and a wide, overhead door.

1108 Johnson – Beverly R. Thurman House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed wall dormers on the facade and rear (east) elevations. The house has mitered weatherboards, twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows, and small brackets at the roofline. The brick chimney on the main roofline has three clay chimney pots and has been stuccoed. The fifteen-light French door is flanked by six-over-one windows in lieu of sidelights and is sheltered by a low, gabled porch on grouped, fluted, square columns. An entrance on the right (south) elevation matches the door assembly and has a matching gabled porch. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the left (north) elevation with an entrance sheltered by a small gabled roof on knee brackets. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Beverly R. Thurman (salesman) in 1921.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1921 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with a hip-roofed projecting bay at the right (south), and three large, sliding wood doors.

1109 Johnson – Walter White House – c. 1913**C – Building**

This two-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house has a three-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing at the left (south) and a one-bay-wide, triple-pile, front-gabled wing at the right

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(north). The house has vinyl siding with replacement windows. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the width of the side-gabled wing and is supported by turned posts with spindled brackets and has a low, turned railing. The front-gabled wing has a canted bay on the facade with exposed exposed purlins supporting the gable and a small, multi-light window in the pedimented gable. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) and a one-story, shed-roofed wing to its north. The earliest known occupant is Walter White (bookkeeper, High Point Buggy Company) in 1913.

1110 Johnson – Mrs. C. H. Baker House – c. 1916

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed front dormer. The house has aluminum siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a replacement door. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends nearly the full width of the facade and is supported by tapered, square columns. The house has two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. C. H. Baker in 1916; the house was constructed by the Independent Insurance and Investment Company (Hanchett, pg. 34).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, an overhead door, and a single window on the west elevation.

1111 Johnson – Wilkes McClave House – c. 1913

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house has a distinctive, two-story turret on the left (south) end of the facade. The house has weatherboards on the first story, wood shingles in the gables, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. The twelve-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends the full width of the facade and wraps around the right (north) elevation; it is supported by slender columns and has a replacement railing. There are two one-story, projecting canted bays on the right elevation and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left elevation. The second story overhangs the first story slightly, sheltering the projecting bays. The earliest known occupant is Wilkes McClave in 1913; McClave was the owner of the Central Foundry and Machinery Company (Hanchett, pg. 35).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1913 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with a steeply-pitched roof with low eaves, board-and-batten exterior, and a shed-roofed bay across the west elevation.

1112 Johnson – Walter B. Griffin House – c. 1916

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled front dormer. The house has a brick veneer and replacement windows with brick basketweave lintels. The door has a three lights in a round pattern and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by full-height brick piers with an original wood railing. The house has two interior, corbelled brick chimneys,

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exposed rafter tails, and a shed-roofed ell at the right rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant was Walter B. Griffin (assistant superintendent, Life Insurance Company of Virginia) in 1916. The house was constructed in 1915 by the Independent Insurance and Investment Company (Hanchett, pg. 36).

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with unpainted weatherboards, a double-leaf batten door, and an engaged, front-gabled porch on square posts.

1113 Johnson – Dr. Frederick R. Taylor House – c. 1916**C – Building**

The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Transitional Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with one-and-a-half-story gables on the right (north) and left (south) elevations, each flanked by small, shed-roofed dormers. The house has weatherboards with faux half-timbering in the gables and wood shingles on the shed-roofed dormers. It has multi-light-over-one, Queen Anne-style windows on the first-floor facade with six-over-one, wood-sash windows on the side elevations and gables and four-light windows in the dormers. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door has twelve-light sidelights and a three-part transom. A full-width, engaged, hip-roofed porch is supported by columns. There is a small, hip-roofed porch at the right rear (northwest) and a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Frederick R. Taylor in 1916. Taylor was nationally known for his research on black widow and other spiders (McKaughan).

C-Building - Garage, c. 1916 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with weatherboards, an overhead door on the north elevation and a boarded window on the west elevation.

1200 Johnson – Charles E. Diffendal House I – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with exposed rafter tails and stucco and knee brackets in the gables. There are triangular louvered vents in the side gables and two low, gabled dormers on the facade, each with a louvered vent. The house has one-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally in groups of two or three, and with awnings on the right (south) elevation. The one-light door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a near-full-width, front-gabled porch supported by narrow full-height brick piers on brick piers. An aluminum awning extends across the front of the porch and original wood railings remain. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right elevation and a gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) with a shed-roofed, enclosed porch at its rear. A granite retaining wall extends along the sidewalk at the front (west) and right elevations. The earliest known occupant is Charles Diffendal (manager, Marietta Paint Company) in 1923.

1201 Johnson – Maude E. J. Overaker House – c. 1916**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house has been significantly altered with modifications made to the porch and an addition that extends along the left (south) elevation. The house is three bays

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wide and double-pile with a pebbledash veneer on the first story and wood shingles on the second story and in the gables. It has replacement windows, including a pair of windows in the gambrel-roofed front dormer. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by replacement square posts with applied brackets and finials and a replacement railing. Additional mismatched brackets have also been added to the gables and front dormer. A one-story, hip-roofed addition extends along the left elevation, flush with the facade and wrapping around the left rear (southwest) corner; it has a pebbledash veneer and paired vinyl windows. A two-story, shed-roofed addition is centered on the rear (west) elevation. The earliest known occupants are Miss Maude and Alice Overaker, who lived in the house together and both worked at the High Point Studio (Hanchett, pg. 39).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1960 – One-story, side-gabled, concrete-block garage with a pedestrian entrance on the south elevation and a single window on the east elevation.

1202 Johnson – Peele-White House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with wide, gabled dormers on the right (south) and left (north) elevations. The house has vinyl siding, twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. The eight-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There eighteen-light windows in the main gable and porch gable, with smaller nine-light windows flanking the window in the main gable. There is a projecting, canted bay on the right elevation and a projecting gabled bay on the left elevation. An inset porch at the left rear (northeast) has been enclosed with four-light casement windows over vinyl siding. The earliest known occupants are sisters Anne Peele and Cora White in 1921; Anne was a widow and Cora worked at the High Point Buggy Company (Hanchett, pg. 40).

1203 Johnson – Overaker Rental House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a large, front-gabled dormer. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on a sided knee wall. There are projecting, shed-roofed bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The house was built by neighbor Miss Maude Overaker as a rental property and the earliest occupants are listed there in 1916 (Hanchett, pg. 41).

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1204 Johnson – Charles C. Robbins House – c. 1916****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, truncated-hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with gabled dormers on the facade and side elevations. The house has vinyl siding, replacement windows on the first story, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows in the dormers. The replacement door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom; it is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There are two interior, corbelled brick chimneys and a hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Charles C. Robbins (vice-president/superintendent, Piedmont Mills Company; superintendent, High Point Hosiery Mills) in 1916.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with a concrete-block foundation, vertical plywood sheathing, and a wide, overhead door.

1205 Johnson – William T. Taylor House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched roof and front-gabled dormer. The house has weatherboards, a modern metal roof, and a combination of one-over-one and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. The one-light-over-three-panel door has one-light-over-three-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tall, tapered posts on brick piers. There is a decorative, stained-glass window on the left (south) elevation and a shed-roofed section at the rear (west). The earliest known occupant is William T. Taylor, owner and manager of the Piedmont Insurance and Realty Company, in 1916 (Hanchett, pg. 43).

C-Building - Shed, c. 1916 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

1206 Johnson – J. G. Briggs House – c. 1916**C – Building**

The one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide with projecting, gabled bays on each end of the facade, resulting in an unusual U-shaped plan. The house has weatherboards on the lower one-third of the walls with wood shingles above and deep eaves with exposed rafter tails. It has replacement windows, paired in the front-gabled bays. The entrance is centered on the facade, between the projecting bays and is accessed by an uncovered patio. The replacement door is flanked by twelve-light casement windows. There is a shed-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation with a modern door on the front (west) and paired, sliding windows on the right elevation. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (southeast) with an enclosed, shed-roofed porch to its north. The earliest known occupant is J. G. Briggs (insurance agent) in 1916.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1207 Johnson – Bencini-Zollicoffer House – 1912****C – Building**

The only example of Prairie-style architecture in the district, this two-story, hip-roofed house has very deep eaves that emphasize the horizontality of the house. It has a pebbledash veneer, single-light casement windows, and an interior chimney near the ridge the shallow-pitched roof. There are six-light-over-two-panel doors on each end of the facade, each recessed slightly with the deep eaves sheltering them. A pair of one-light French doors centered on the facade access a one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by pebbledash-covered posts with a knee wall that extends the entire perimeter of the porch making it only accessible from the interior of the house. The first story is slightly larger than the second and is sheltered by a series of hipped-roofs where it extends beyond the second story. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear (west). The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn map; it was built in 1912 for Robah Bencini and Dallas Zollicoffer (Briggs, pg. 178).

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame carport supported by decorative metal posts with weatherboards in the gable and covering and enclosed storage area at the rear.

1209 Johnson – Frank D. Blake House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This, two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare has a gabled dormer on the facade. It has weatherboards, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and paired, louvered vents in the dormer. The one-light-over-two-panel door has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the facade and wraps around the left (south) elevation. The porch is supported by grouped, square columns and has an original wood railing. There is a two-story, shed-roofed, projecting bay on the right (north) elevation and a two-story, hip-roofed rear ell with one-story, hip-roofed sections to its north and south. The earliest known occupant is Frank D. Blake (secretary/treasurer, North Carolina Wheel Company) in 1916.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1916 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with weatherboards and paired, sliding doors.

West Lexington Street**419 W. Lexington – VACANT****421 W. Lexington – John S. Hayworth House I – c. 1927****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a large, front-gabled dormer. The house has vinyl siding and windows, knee brackets in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The eight-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on painted brick piers. A

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side-gabled porte-cochere extends from the left (east) end of the porch supported by full-height square posts. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is John S. Hayworth (plumber) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, hip-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding and a six-panel door on the north elevation.

423 W. Lexington – Frank T. Green House – c. 1948**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, deep eaves, an interior brick chimney, and two- or three-pane aluminum awning windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts with a later wood railing. An inset porch at the rear (south) of the projecting bay is enclosed with plywood and screens. The earliest known occupant is Frank F. Green (Dependable Refrigerator Service) in 1948.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1948 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with vertical wood sheathing and a single batten door on the north elevation.

425 W. Lexington – S. Jere Sloan House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width gabled on the facade. It has vinyl siding and one-over-one, wood-sash windows that are generally grouped. It has vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables and an exterior brick chimney with a pointed-arched inset panel on the right (west) elevation that no longer extends through the roof. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall between the piers. There is a shed-roofed section at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is S. Jere Sloan (salesman, Gate City Motor Company) in 1928.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

427 W. Lexington – Anna Cummings House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. It has replacement windows on the first story, including one-over-one windows flanking a picture window on the right (west) end of the facade. Six-over-one and six-over-six, wood-sash windows remain at the second story and there are solid brackets in the gables. The eight-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a small gabled roof on solid brackets. A shed-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by turned posts and there is a

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one-story, shed-roofed, brick section at the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Anna Cummings in 1928.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame carport with vinyl siding in the gable.

429 W. Lexington – H. G. Grass House – c. 1928**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a steeply-pitched, front gable on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a cream-colored brick veneer, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. The louvered storm door is flanked by four-over-four windows and is sheltered by a metal awning on decorative metal posts. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of an inset porch on the left (east) end of the facade with one-over-one windows over an aluminum-sided knee wall. There is a partially-inset, shed-roofed dormer on the left end of the facade and an attached, side-gabled garage on the right elevation has been altered with the addition of vertical plywood sheathing. The earliest known occupant is H. G. Grass in 1928.

431 W. Lexington – Samuel G. Daniel House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This large, two-story, front-gabled Period Cottage is two bays wide and triple-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations and a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay on the left end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, an interior brick chimney near the rear, and four-over-four, wood-sash windows, including a single window in each gable. The four-light-over-four-panel door is located in a one-story, hip-roofed bay projecting from the right elevation; it is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with brick knee wall. A one-story, side-gabled wing with aluminum siding extends from the rear (south). The earliest known occupant is Samuel G. Daniel in 1928.

433 W. Lexington – Herman F. Abels House II – c. 1929**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is two bay wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled bay projecting from the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation, and brick “brackets” supporting the roof eaves at each corner of the house. The four-over-four, wood-sash windows are generally grouped. There are paired windows in the side gables, a single-window in the projecting front gable, and paired windows in a low wall dormer on the left end of the facade. A catslide roof on the left end of the front-gabled bay is supported by a full-height brick wall that screens the entrance. The entrance is accessed by an uncovered concrete terrace that extends to the left end of the facade. A one-story, shed-roofed rear section has a brick veneer on the left end and a aluminum siding below screens on the right end.

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The earliest known occupant is Herman F. Abels (secretary/assistance treasurer, Colonial Life Insurance Company) in 1929.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1929 – Two-story, side-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and paired sliding doors on the north elevation.

435 W. Lexington – Dr. Lee Roy Zimmerman House – c. 1929 **C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, and exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable and an exterior brick chimney at the intersection of the facade and front-gabled bay, each with corbelling and hexagonal brick flues. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with a blind brick arch over the window in the front-gabled bay. The door is sheltered by a small, shed-roofed porch supported by a square posts. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) and a vinyl-sided bay at the left rear (southeast) that connects to a gabled brick wing. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Lee Roy Zimmerman in 1929.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2000 – Large, one-story, side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, a metal roof, and two overhead doors on the north elevation.

437 W. Lexington – Alfred W. Hard House – c. 1929 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable, and four-over-four, wood-sash windows, generally grouped. The four-light, arched batten door is located in an arched brick surround in the front-gabled bay and is sheltered by a metal awning on decorative metal posts that extends from the entrance to the left (east) end of the facade, covering a concrete terrace with decorative metal railing. There is a wide, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) and a flat-roofed, screened porch with German-profile knee wall at the rear (south) of that wing. The earliest known occupant is Alfred W. Hard (manager, Minnesota M & M Company) in 1929.

439 W. Lexington – Bart B. Abels House – c. 1928 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the facade. The house has a brick veneer and a prominent brick chimney on the facade with clay chimney pots and a feature window on its right (west) end. The house has replacement windows and the one-light, arched batten door has strap hinges and is located in an arched brick surround and accessed by an uncovered terrace with decorative metal railing. There is a wide, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest) and a shed-roofed porch to its left (east) is supported by square posts. A metal shed roof supported by metal posts shelters a patio space at the rear. The earliest

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known occupant is Bart B. Abels (assistant agency manager, Colonial Life Insurance Company) in 1928.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and windows, including a single window in each gable, and a six-panel door.

Between 439 and 441 W. Lexington – VACANT**441 W. Lexington – Marvin S. Mayhew House – c. 1927****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a large, front-gabled dormer. The house has aluminum siding with vinyl trim, including vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. It has replacement windows and the replacement door is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing. A side-gabled porte-cochere extends from the left (east) end of the porch and is supported by metal poles. There is a one-story, gabled wing at the rear with a shed-roofed, open bay at the far rear. The earliest known occupant is Marvin S. Mayhew (bookkeeper, Glasgow-Stewart & Company) in 1927.

443 W. Lexington – W. Harold Albertson House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-story, cross-gabled, Spanish Mission-style house is three bays wide and four-pile with two projecting, gables on the right (west) elevation and a shed-roofed section between them. The house has a tile roof and stuccoed exterior with stuccoed chimney in the gable end of the front, side-gabled bay. It has a three-part, Palladian-like window with inverted arches typical of the Spanish style in the front gable with an attached window box. An arched picture window on the side-gabled wing is flanked by ten-light windows that continue the arch. Windows on the side elevations are one-over-one, wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is located in a projecting, shed-roofed bay and accessed bay an uncovered terrace that extends the width of the side-gabled wing and has a stuccoed knee wall. The earliest known occupant is W. Harold Albertson (traveling salesman) in 1928.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, flat-roofed, metal carport on metal pole supports.

449 W. Lexington – Dr. Stanley Stewart Saunders House I – c. 1929**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled English Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, clipped-front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has stuccoed with vinyl trim and an exterior stuccoed chimney in the left (east) gable. It has replacement windows including a single window in each side gable. It retains an arched eight-light window in the front gable and the six-panel door is located in a recessed entrance bay with arched openings. An

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uncovered terrace extends across the left bay of the facade. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a metal awning and there is a full-width, gabled wing at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Stanley Stewart Saunders (Burrus Clinic) in 1929.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1929 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding and paired, sliding doors.

North Main Street**918 North Main – First Presbyterian Church – 1927****C – Building**

This large, two-story, Gothic Revival-style church has a front-gabled sanctuary with low, shed-roofed sections that run the depth of the nave, a two-story, side-gabled wing across the rear that extends beyond the sanctuary on each side to create a T-plan, and a four story tower at the intersection of the two sections. The church has a Crab Orchard stone exterior laid in irregular courses, a slate roof, limestone detailing, decorative buttresses at the corners, and a limestone-capped parapet at the front gable. In the front gable a pointed-arched, stained-glass window is located over two double-leaf, batten doors and the whole assembly has a concrete surround. The shed-roofed sections have copper roofs and paired, pointed-arched stained-glass windows. There are paired, rectangular stained-glass windows at the second-floor level of the front-gabled section, above the shed roofs. The side-gabled section has a slate roof, paired, leaded-glass casement windows with transoms, and a projecting, gabled entrance bay on the left (north) elevation. The four-story tower has stone buttresses, a crenelated parapet, pointed-arched vents at the fourth-floor level, round windows at the third-floor level and leaded-glass windows on the first and second stories. The building has been expanded to the north and east, but the series of hip-roofed wings at the southeast do not negatively impact the integrity of the structure. These additions include a large, hip-roofed fellowship hall with stone foundation, slate roof, stone and stuccoed exterior, and vinyl pointed-arched windows as well as a large, gabled porte-cochere at the rear (east) with stone supports, a parapet roof, and pointed-arched openings in the gable end. The building was designed by Hobart Upjohn in consultation with Harry Barton of Greensboro (Briggs, pg. 168). The cornerstone indicates that the building was erected in 1927.

C-Building – Nursery, 1953 – One-story, truncated-hip-roofed nursery building is connected to the rear (east) of the church by an open stone breezeway with pointed-arched openings. The building matches the rear wing of the church with a stone veneer and paired, leaded-glass casement windows with transoms. It has projecting, gabled bays on the north and south elevations and a projecting, front-gabled, entrance bay on the east elevation each with a stone parapet with small rectangular window in the gable. The cornerstone indicates that the building was erected in 1953.

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1000 North Main – Commercial Building – c. 1958

NC – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is three bays wide and seven bays deep with a painted brick veneer and terra cotta coping on the parapet. One-light-over-one-panel doors remain on the façade and right (south) elevation. However, the storefronts have been altered with the application of stuccoed window surrounds and boards over the transoms. There are modern brick stairs and integrated planters on the façade and a plastic, shed-roofed awning covered the entrances on the right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1958.

1002 North Main – VACANT

1003 North Main – Rowella Apartments – c. 1935

C – Building

The two-story, Art Deco-style Rowella Apartments feature concrete details including a concrete parapet, door surrounds, windowsills, and spandrels. The symmetrical building is six bays wide and fifteen-bays deep with projecting end bays on the facade. It has a flat roof with parapet and cast-concrete cornice with decorative panels that extend above the parapet at the entrance bays and flat concrete pendants that extend downward into the brick veneer, emphasizing the verticality of the building and giving the effect of crenellation. The building has replacement windows and one-light-over-three-panel doors on the facade. Door surrounds feature cast-concrete designs with fluted pilasters and scalloped pediments with “Rowella” incised above the door. Concrete spandrels on the center bays of the facade have cast rosettes within a series of panels. Paired windows on the second-floor level of the projecting end bays have transoms and Art Deco-style metal railings. The Hillcrest Street (west) facade is similarly detailed with a central, cast-concrete entrance leading to an open courtyard at the center of the building. The Rowella Apartments were designed by Tyson T. Ferree and named for its builders, Rowland and Ella Gantt (Briggs, pg. 169). It first appeared in the city directories in 1935.

1004 North Main – Commercial Building – c. 1985

NC – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building faces a parking lot to its north. It has narrow, fixed windows and metal-framed glass doors sheltered by hipped roofs on tall brick piers. A brick soldier course extends around the building at the height of the lower edge of the hipped roofs. County tax records date the building to 1985.

1005 North Main – Office Building – 1986

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, L-shaped commercial building has a brick veneer with a decorative brick band between the stories, vinyl windows, and a wide fascia. There is a recessed entrance on the right (north) side of the front wing, sheltered by a brick lattice knee wall, and a hip-roofed, bank drive-

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thru supported by full-height brick piers on the left (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1986.

1006 North Main – W. D. Brooks House – c. 1913**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Transitional Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a pedimented dormer centered on the façade. The house has aluminum siding, and interior brick chimney, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. Windows on the first-floor façade have a large lower sash below a narrow stationary sash. The dormer retains original weatherboards and two one-light windows. The one-light door has one-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a projecting pedimented entrance bay and a replacement railing. The porch extends around the right (south) elevation, but has been enclosed. It has a one-light door with one-light sidelights and a three-part transom on the façade and paired windows on the south elevation. There is a two-story, hip-roofed section at the left rear (northeast) and a one-story hip-roofed section at the right rear (southeast). A one-story, flat-roofed brick addition extends from the rear of the two-story section. The earliest known occupant is W. D. Brooks in 1913.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, two-car garage with aluminum siding, fifteen-panel overhead doors, and six-light wood awning windows at the upper level that have been partially obscured by the vinyl soffit.

1009 North Main – Dr. Charles S. Grayson House (NR 1994) – 1925 C – Building

This two-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is one of the most distinctive in the neighborhood. It has a granite foundation and veneer with rough granite laid in irregular courses, granite lintels and windowsills, and a flared tiled roof with exposed, sawn rafter tails. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with three, gabled dormers on the facade, a single gabled dormer on the right (north) and left (south) elevations, and a shed-roofed dormer at the rear (west). The dormers are covered with wood shingles and have knee brackets and exposed rafter tails. The six-over-one, wood-sash windows are flanked by four-over-one windows on the facade. The fifteen-light French door has five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered granite columns. A projecting, front-gabled bay at the entrance to the porch has knee brackets in the gable. There is a projecting, canted bay above the entrance. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left elevation with an inset porch at the front (southeast). A fifteen-light French door from the porch leads to a side-gabled porte-cochère on the left elevation with faux half-timbering in the gable. A one-story, modern, flat-roofed, concrete-block addition extends from the right rear (northwest). The house, constructed of Mount Airy granite, was designed by Greensboro architect Harry Barton and erected by Waldensian stonemasons, who came from northwestern Italy via Valdese, North Carolina. Grayson was an obstetrician and gynecologist who arrived in High Point in 1907. He

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served four terms as mayor of High Point from 1931 to 1939. The house was adapted in 1970 for use as a furniture library (Briggs, pg. 170).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, hip-roofed, granite garage matches the house with a flared, tile roof, exposed sawn rafter tails, a louvered eyebrow vent, and sliding, three-part, nine-over-three-panel doors.

1010 North Main – Gas Station – c. 1981**NC – Building**

One-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building is seven bays wide with pilasters separating the bays and the brick parapet rising to a triangle above the middle three bays. The outermost bays are solid brick with large picture windows in each of the other bays and double-leaf, metal-framed glass doors on the third bay from the right (south). A metal awning extends the full width of the façade. The entire lot is paved. County tax records date the building to 1981.

NC-Structure – Canopy, c. 1981 – Flat-roofed metal canopy is supported by concrete columns and shelters the gas pumps.

1011 North Main – Ecker Apartments – c. 1937**C – Building**

The three-story, Art Deco-style Ecker Apartments are less decorative than the nearby Rowella Apartments of the same style and era. The common-bond brick building has a flat roof with concrete parapet and is seven bays wide and seven bays deep with the center five bays projecting slightly from the facade. The center bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations are recessed, resulting in an I-shaped plan. The building has replacement six-over-six windows with brick soldier-course lintels, concrete windowsills and header-course spandrels between the windows on the facade, brick windowsills on the side elevations, and header-course recessed panels in the parapet. The entrance, centered on the facade, has a cast concrete surround with fluted pilasters and “Ecker” incised over the door. An uncovered terra cotta tile terrace extends across the center five bays of the facade. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement at the right rear (northwest). The building was constructed by Elizabeth Kalte, daughter of entrepreneur Ferdinand Ecker. It first appears in city directories in 1937.

1100 North Main – Archibald Sherrod House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a small, shed-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has two-story, projecting, pedimented gabled bays on the right (south) end of the facade, the left (north) elevation, and at the rear of the right elevation. It has weatherboards, faux half-timbering in the gables, and a green clay tile roof. Original one-over-one, wood-sash windows remain, generally grouped, and tripartite windows on the first-floor facade have a center window with tall lower sash. The one-light, French door has beveled glass and an “S” etched into the center of the pane. It has beveled glass sidelights with vertical etching and a single-light

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transom. The door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends beyond the left elevation and wraps around the right elevation. The porch is supported by grouped wood posts on granite piers with a granite knee wall and stairs. Sawn exposed purlins and rafter tails support the deep eaves. A hip-roofed porte-cochere on the right elevation connects to the porch and has matching granite supports and detailing. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) that is accessed by a modern wood ramp. A one-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed wing along the rear of the left elevation serves as a garage. The earliest known occupant is Archibald Sherrod (secretary/treasurer, Union Furniture Company) in 1916. Sherrod purchased the High Point Chair Company in 1898, was involved with the Sherrod Shirt Factory, and was the developer of Sherrod Park (Briggs, pg. 171).

1101 North Main – Commercial Building – 1983

NC – Building

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed brick commercial building features brick quoins, dentils at the roofline, and a full-width, inset porch supported by square posts with curved brackets. The building has vinyl doors and windows and the site slopes to the rear to reveal first-floor and basement-level commercial spaces on the rear (west) elevation with a two-story porch accessing the spaces. County tax records date the building to 1983.

1102 North Main – Hardee Apartments (NR 1991) – 1924

C – Building

This two-story, Spanish Mission-style apartment building has a stuccoed exterior and a flat roof behind a coped parapet. The building is six bays wide and seven bays deep with replacement windows and twelve-light-over-one-panel doors. Projecting, two-story porches on each end of the facade are supported by full-height, stuccoed piers. Each porch has a stepped parapet roof with medallion in the parapet, a pent tile roof supported bay heavy sawn brackets, and an original wood railing. There is an exterior, stuccoed chimney on the right (south) and left (north) elevations with weatherboards covering the exterior beyond the chimneys. An applied wood band above the second-floor windows extends around the building. The apartments were built by Constance Charles Hardee around 1924 (Briggs, pg. 171). The apartments first appear in city directories in 1928.

1103 North Main – Lee A. Briles House – c. 1910

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Neoclassical Revival -style house has a monumental portico with Ionic columns and a full modillion cornice. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a rough granite foundation, four interior, corbelled brick chimneys, weatherboards, vinyl windows, and hip-roofed dormers on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The house has three-part windows on the facade and leaded-glass windows in the dormers. The double-leaf door has decorative, leaded-glass over a single-panel on each door, leaded-glass-over-single-panel sidelights, and a leaded-glass transom.

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It has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and dentils in the entablature. A double-leaf door on the second story, directly above the main entrance, has one-over-one sidelights and opens to a small balcony supported by large consoles with paneled posts and a turned railing above. An uncovered terrace extends the full width of the facade; it has a rough granite foundation and piers laid in uneven courses and an original turned railing. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full depth of the left elevation, supported by slender, Ionic columns with a turned railing. The porch connects to a hip-roofed porte-cochere supported by Ionic columns on a granite foundation. There is a series of one-story, hip-roofed sections at the rear (west) elevation with a two-story, hip-roofed wing centered on the rear elevation. The earliest known occupant is Lee A. Briles (president, Guilford Grocery Company) in 1910. The house is currently used by the High Point Junior League.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and paired vinyl doors.

1104 North Main – Jonathan Clarence Siceloff House (NR 1991) – 1920 C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, house has elements of the Spanish Mission style. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled front dormer and shallow projecting, two-story, hip-roofed bays on the right (south) and left (north) elevations. The house has a stuccoed exterior, exterior stuccoed chimney on the left elevation, wide fascia, and deep eaves supporting the roof. The nine-over-one, wood-sash windows are paired on the second-floor facade and there is a pair of slender four-over-four windows in the dormer. First-floor windows on the facade are single-light, fixed windows with ten-light transoms flanked by sixteen-light casement windows. The fifteen-light French door is centered on the facade with a three-light transom. A flat-roofed porch with shaped parapet and tile pent roof extends the full width of the facade supported by stuccoed columns with a stuccoed knee wall. The porch extends beyond the right elevation as a porte-cochere with stuccoed columns on a stuccoed knee wall. A full-width, hip-roofed wing extends across the rear with two, two-story, hip-roofed wings above and a frame porch at the left rear (northeast). The house was built around 1920 for Jonathan Clarence Siceloff (Siceloff Hardware Company; Sunnyside Ice and Fuel Company).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – Two-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with stuccoed exterior, deep eaves, six-over-six, wood-sash windows at the second-floor level and paired, batten doors.

1107 North Main – Commerical Building – 1976 NC – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, masonry building has a stuccoed exterior with large glass display windows and metal-framed glass doors. The roof overhang is supported by paired rectangular supports with integrated planters between the supports. The roof overhangs a walkway on the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1976.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**1108 North Main – John Hampton Adams House (NR 2001, GL 2002) – 1918 C – Building**

This two-and-a-half-story, flat-roofed, Italian Renaissance Revival-style house features masonry walls covered with rough stucco and decorated with cast-stone shields and pediments. The house is five bays wide and four-pile with a green, barrel-tiled, pent roof with wide overhangs supported by sawn brackets. It has one-over-one, wood-sash windows, some of which are grouped or have single-light transoms and most of which have decorative pediments or applied lintels. A two-story, entrance pavilion projects from the facade with an inset, colonnaded loggia supported by Ionic columns on the second story and a flat-roofed portico on the first story with a parapet roof supported by full-height, stuccoed piers on the outside corners and paired Ionic columns near the entrance. The double-leaf, single-light door has a single-light transom and a carved, floral surround with dentils at the top. A terrace extends beyond the porch, the full width of the facade and has a mosaic tile floor. It connects to an open porch on the left front (northwest) corner of the house that is supported by full-height, stuccoed piers flanked by Ionic columns. A pent roof shelters a projecting window bay on the left (north) elevation. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right (south) elevation matches the porch on the left elevation, but has been enclosed with French doors and casement windows with transoms. There is a one-story, structure with raised basement connected to the left rear (northeast) corner of the house; it has a stuccoed exterior and a flat roof with tiled pent roof. A modern walled courtyard at the right rear (southeast) connects to the modern structure at the south. John Hampton Adams came to High Point in 1900 and established the Piedmont Hosiery Mill with J. Henry Millis. He was also active in the Highland Cotton Mills, Cloverdale Dye Works, and eventually the Adams-Millis Corporation. Adams had the house constructed in 1918 and lived here until 1931 (Briggs, pg. 173). Around 2000, the house was converted to an inn and the annex was constructed.

NC-Building – Hotel Annex, c. 2000 – Three-story, flat-roofed structure is five bays wide with a stuccoed exterior, full-height applied pilasters, stuccoed arches on the first story, a high parapet with applied cornice, vinyl windows, and a projecting entry with metal door and surround with a stuccoed surround with pilasters.

1109 North Main – Henry Albion Millis House – c. 1921 C – Building

This two-story Renaissance Revival-style house is seven bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer and green tile roof with deep eaves and a modillion cornice with pendants between each modillion and dentil molding below. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the second story with concrete keystones. First-floor windows are full-height, paired, four-light casement windows with three-light fanlights and brick lintels with concrete keystones. There are three arched dormers on the facade, each with a replacement, arched vinyl window. The replacement twelve-light French door has a three-light transom and is flanked by four-over-four windows with two-light

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transoms. The door is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by Corinthian columns with a decorative metal railing at the roofline and a fabric awning at the front. An uncovered terrace extends beyond the porch, the full width of the facade. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation is enclosed with glass, supported by grouped, square Corinthian columns, and has a decorative metal railing at the roofline. A flat-roofed porte-cochere on the right (north) elevation is supported by grouped Corinthian columns on a brick knee wall. There is a modern, one-story, flat-roofed brick addition at the right rear (northwest) and a one-story, hip-roofed porch at the left rear (southwest) has been enclosed with wood lattice. The house design is attributed to Lorenzo S. Winslow of Greensboro. The earliest known occupant is Henry Albion Millis (president, Piedmont Insurance & Realty Company) in 1921. Millis was the son of J. Henry Millis, co-founder of Adams-Millis Corporation. The house currently houses specialty shops. A garage associated with the house is located behind the house at 109 West Farris Street.

1203-1221 North Main – Emerywood Court Apartments – c. 1939 C – 5 Buildings

These five three-story apartment buildings have a stylized classical design and are arranged in rows with two buildings fronting on Main Street and joined by a curved brick wall with decorative metal entrance gates. The gates open to a courtyard that extends the full width of the two buildings with three adjoining buildings along the rear (west) of the courtyard and paved parking behind the buildings on Hillcrest Drive. The buildings feature brick veneers, flat roofs behind brick parapets, and metal casement windows. Each building is fourteen bays wide and double-pile with brick quoins, concrete watertables and windowsills, a wide, two-part concrete band at the cornice, and a cast concrete panel with balustrade relief in the parapet above each entrance. Entrances facing Main Street abut the sidewalk and the replacement doors are recessed slightly in paneled bays with classical surrounds and fluted pilasters. Entrances from the courtyard have six-panel doors with five-light-over-one-panel sidelights that are sheltered by small, hip-roofed entrance porches supported by columns with metal railings at the roofline. The courtyard features brick sidewalks and decorative plantings. The buildings are first listed in city directories in 1939 and is named for the adjacent neighborhood.

Otteray Avenue

301 Otteray – William F. Ellis House – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled, classically-detailed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, including tripartite windows on the facade. The replacement six-panel door has four-light sidelights and is sheltered by an arched entrance porch on square columns. Flat roofs with exposed rafter tails are located on each side of the arched entrance porch and extend the full width of the facade, supported by

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square columns. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is William F. Ellis (president, Ellis & Sale Corporation (manufacturing agents)) in 1928.

302 Otteray – William A. Copeland House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear wing. The house has weatherboards and a combination of original and replacement three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door has four-light sidelights and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on tapered columns with dentil molding at the roofline. There are triangular dormer vents on the facade and dentil molding above the windows on the facade. Three-sided, hip-roofed bays project from the right (east) and left (west) elevations. A small, gabled roof connects to a hip-roofed carport to the right of the house. The carport is supported by tapered columns. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is William A. Copeland (traveling salesman) in 1925.

303 Otteray – C. Cecil Prince House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has weatherboards and the four-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered, square columns with a decorative metal railing. Windows are decorative with three projecting, hip-roofed bays on the facade each having a stationary, single-light sash flanked by diamond-paned sashes and with a twelve-light transom over the entire assembly. A shed-roofed section extends from the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is C. Cecil Prince (secretary/treasurer, Commercial Club) in 1916. Prince was also the vice-president of the *Southern Furniture Journal* (Briggs, pg. 186).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1916 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, an overhead door on the right (west) and a pair of louvered doors on the left (east) end of the front elevation.

304 Otteray – T. Elmer Hunt House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with an oversized, front-gabled dormer on the facade. The house has plain weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables and on the dormer. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows and six-over-one windows flanking the eight-over-one windows on the facade. The eight-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a shed-roofed, projecting bay on the left (west) elevation and a small, gabled dormer at the rear. There is a replacement arched window in the left gable, knee brackets in the gables, and

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exposed rafter tails throughout. The earliest known occupant is T. Elmer Hunt (electrician, Bryant Electric Company) in 1923.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards and paired, batten doors.

305 Otteray – Mary E. Thompson House – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a fifteen-light French door with three-light fanlight sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender columns. A six-over-six window to the left (east) of the entrance is flanked by four-over-one windows. A side-gabled, inset porch on the right (west) elevation connects to a side-gabled porte-cochere supported by slender columns on a brick knee wall. A shed-roofed frame section extends from the rear of the ell. The earliest known occupant is Miss Mary E. Thompson in 1925.

306 Otteray – William C. Phillips House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled section that extends across the facade. The house has weatherboards, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. The twelve-light French door is flanked by tripartite windows and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender columns. A gabled bay projects from the right (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is William C. Phillips (traveling salesman) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and an open vehicular bay.

307 Otteray – Bessie Smith House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has faux half-timbering and knee brackets in the gables and a modillion cornice between the first and second stories. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a full-width rear gable. It has weatherboards and eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally in groups of three or four. The nine-light, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch that is supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers with a stuccoed knee wall and a group of four six-light casement windows in the gable. The porch continues as an inset porch on the left (east) end of the facade and there is a shed-roofed projecting bay on the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Bessie Smith in 1923.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards and a six-light window in the gable.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**308 Otteray – June C. Barker House – c. 1927****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear section. The house has weatherboards with wood shingles and knee brackets in the gables. It has replacement windows and the one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a modern deck at the rear. The earliest known occupant is June C. Barker (shop foreman, Wilson Motor Company) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay-wide, frame garage with weatherboards and paired, sliding, batten doors.

309 Otteray – William C. Ferree House – c. 1918**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and four-pile with projecting, one-and-a-half-story gabled bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The house has weatherboards on the first story, wood shingles at the second-floor level, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. It has one-over-one replacement windows on the first story with original grouped twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows in the gables. A group of four windows in the front gable is flanked by small four-light windows and with a windowbox on knee brackets below. The replacement door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on replacement turned posts with a turned railing. A wide transom extends above two windows on the first-floor level of the left projecting bay. The earliest known occupant is William C. Ferree (salesman) in 1918.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1918 – One-story, hip-roofed frame garage with weatherboards and exposed rafter tails. The garage bay has been enclosed with plywood and paired French doors.

310 Otteray – Herman F. Abels House I – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has weatherboards and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally in groups of two or three. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on slender, tapered columns with an original wood railing. Six-light casement windows flank the exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation and there is a projecting gabled bay at the rear of the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Herman F. Abels (secretary, Colonial Life Insurance Company) in 1927.

311 Otteray – Tyson T. Ferree House – c. 1939**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the facade. It has a steeply-pitched roof, weatherboards, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The door has a classical surround with fluted

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pilasters; the broken pediment has been removed. The door is located in a projecting, asymmetrical, front-gabled bay. A hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by grouped square columns and has been enclosed with screens. The earliest known occupant is Tyson T. Ferree (architect) in 1939.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1939 – One-story, side-gabled, frame garage with steeply-pitched roof, weatherboards, and a pair of modern French doors on the front elevation.

312 Otteray – M. Brown Shiplett House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has aluminum siding and nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The six-panel door has one-light sidelights and an elliptical fanlight; it is sheltered by an arched porch on slender columns. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has paired nine-over-one windows and there are paired windows in each gable. The earliest known occupant is M. Brown Shiplett (conductor, Southern Railway) in 1925.

313 Otteray – Archie M. Richardson House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with hip-roofed dormers on all four elevations. The house has vinyl siding, four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The twelve-light French door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered square columns that extends beyond the right (west) elevation to form a porte-cochere with the columns resting on a brick knee wall. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Archie M. Richardson (teller, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company) in 1925.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1924 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame shed with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window.

314 Otteray – Jerome A. Barker House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with arched, eight-light windows in the gables. The six-panel door has a fanlight and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on slender, wood columns. An entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a similarly detailed, front-gabled porch. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has eight-over-eight windows. The earliest known occupant is Jerome A. Barker (farmer) in 1927.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**315 Otteray – Cecil C. Garrett House II – c. 1924****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, exposed, sawn rafter tails, and exposed purlins in the gables. The six-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square columns with a front-gabled bay marking the entrance. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the right (west) elevation with a small, shed-roofed bay at its front. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Cecil C. Garrett (secretary/treasurer, High Point Overall Company) in 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, hip-roofed garage with vinyl siding and modern paired doors in the vehicular bay.

316 Otteray – Vester D. Sales House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled section at the front with a front-gabled section behind that projects over the side-gabled roof. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The replacement three-light-over-four-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a partially inset, shed-roofed porch supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers. There is a side-gabled projecting bay at the left rear (northwest) and a flat-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Vester D. Sales (hosiery broker) in 1927.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1927 – One-story, hip-roofed, frame shed with weatherboards and a single window in the front gable.

318 Otteray – Luther E. Gluttz House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the facade. It has aluminum siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The batten door has four lights and is located in a shed-roofed, projecting bay with a brick veneer. There is a single window in each gable. The earliest known occupant is Luther E. Gluttz in 1940.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with weatherboards, sliding, batten doors, and a six-over-six window in the gable.

319 Otteray – Collier H. Ellis House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the facade. The house has a stuccoed exterior and nine-over-one, wood-sash windows with a projecting, stuccoed band that extends around the building at windowsill height. On the facade, two eighteen-over-one windows are flanked by nine-over-one

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windows. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by tapered stuccoed columns on stuccoed piers and has been enclosed with screens; it shelters a recessed fifteen-light French door on the left elevation. There is a side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation and a small, shed-roofed bay behind the porch on the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Collier H. Ellis (auditor) in 1916.

320 Otteray – J. William Lindsay House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and continuous lintels. The six-over-one, wood-sash windows are generally in groups of two or three. There is a slightly projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade and an inset porch under a gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The porch has brick supports with arched openings and shelters a fifteen-light French door. There are arched vents in the side gables and fanlights in the two front gables. A frame, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest). The earliest known occupant is J. William Lindsay (secretary/treasurer, Guilford Hosiery Mill) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, hip-roofed brick garage with batten, sliding doors.

321 Otteray – G. Garland Chappell House II – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (east) end of the facade. It has a painted brick veneer, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and deep eaves. The house, on a corner lot, has entrances on both the Otteray Avenue and Hurdoover Street elevations. The Otteray Avenue entrance is a batten door with nine lights and is located in an inset porch at the right corner of the projecting bay. An uncovered terrace with pergola extends from the entrance to the right end of the facade. A six-panel door on the right elevation (Hurdoover Street) has an uncovered stoop. There are picture windows flanked by two-over-two windows on the right (west) end of the facade and on the right (west) elevation. A gabled hyphen with vertical wood sheathing extends from the rear (south) of the house and connects to a hip-roofed, two-car, brick garage. The earliest known occupant is G. Garland Chappell (president, Hiatt Tire) in 1950.

322 Otteray – Edwin R. Lyon House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer with stucco and knee brackets in the gables and replacement windows. The six-light-over-two-panel door has four-light-over-two-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers with decorative brackets. The porch extends around the right (east) elevation as an inset porch. There is

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a projecting gabled bay on the right elevation, a three-sided projecting bay on the left (west) elevation and two garden windows at the rear of the left elevation. There are two, vinyl-sided gabled rear ells. The earliest known occupant is Edwin R. Lyon (bookkeeper, Snow Lumber Company) in 1927.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 2000 – Front-gabled frame carport on square posts with vertical plywood sheathing in the gable.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, front-gabled, pre-fabricated shed with vinyl siding.

400 Otteray – J. David McCrery House – c. 1942**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade. The house has vinyl siding and twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story with six-over-six windows in the gables and dormers. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a later, front-gabled porch on fluted, square posts. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has a wood railing along the roofline. The earliest known occupant is J. David McCrery (secretary/treasurer, Furniture City Upholstering Company and B. F. Hendrix Inc.) in 1942.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1942 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and an eight-light-over-eight-panel overhead door.

401 Otteray – Rev. Lloyd T. Wilson House – c. 1927**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and five-pile with a front-gabled section behind the main gable that connects to a side-gabled section at the rear of the house. The house has weatherboards and twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows, generally in groups of two or three. The house has two entrances, one facing Otteray Avenue and one on the left (east) elevation facing Hurdorver Street. There are twelve-over-twelve windows flanked by six-over-six windows on both street elevations. Two fifteen-light French doors are sheltered by an inset porch on the left end of the facade. The porch has been enclosed with glass. An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small, gabled porch on paneled, square columns. A shed-roofed dormer extends nearly the full depth of the right elevation. There is a loose stone wall along the front sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is Reverend Lloyd T. Wilson (pastor, First Baptist Church) in 1927.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1927 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a six-light-over-three-panel door.

402 Otteray – Henry Earl Hutto House – c. 1942, c. 2010**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house suffered a fire c. 2010 and has been reconstructed. It is three bays wide and double-pile and retains its basic form as well as a brick veneer on the facade and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A gabled dormer on the left end of

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the facade has been replaced with a shed-roofed dormer and a copper gable return has been added to the decorative gable on the right (east) end of the facade. The replacement door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. An attached garage at the left (west) elevation was reconstructed without its original gabled dormer and exterior brick chimney. The earliest known occupant is Henry Earl Hutto (manager, Sears Roebuck & Company) in 1942.

403 Otteray – Richard T. Chappell House II – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (east) end of the facade. It has weatherboards and replacement windows, including groups of three windows on the facade. The three-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed, engaged porch supported by square columns with arched entablatures. There are projecting, gabled bays on the right (west) and left elevations and a low, modern stone wall along the sidewalk and driveway. The earliest known occupant is Richard T. Chappell (superintendent, Hill Veneer Company) in 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood siding and a modern, overhead door.

405 Otteray – VACANT

406 Otteray – A. Wade Marsh House – c. 1948

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and windows, paired on the facade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch on square posts. The earliest known occupant is A. Wade Marsh (salesman, Marsh Furniture) in 1948.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1948 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding and plywood doors under a pent roof.

407 Otteray – Dillard C. Ragan House II – c. 1933

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the facade, and four-over-four windows in the gables. The door is sheltered by a small, flat roof supported by knee brackets and an uncovered terrace with decorative metal railing extends across the left (east) two bays of the facade. A shed-roofed, vinyl-sided bay extends from rear of the right (west) elevation. A low, brick wall extends along the front sidewalk and the driveway. The earliest known occupant is Dillard C. Ragan (traveling salesman) in 1933.

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NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing.

408 Otteray – Edgar H. Welch House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has a brick veneer and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the facade. The nine-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch with brick supports and arched openings. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the right (east) elevation and frame addition at the rear of the ell. The earliest known occupant is Edgar H. Welch (mechanic, Snow Lumber Company) in 1923.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, side-gabled frame garage with German-profile weatherboards.

409 Otteray – G. Garland Chappell House I – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide with a full-width rear gable and a gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, including grouped windows on the facade and a single window in the front-gabled dormer. The replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by slender columns. There is a shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation and a pair of windows in the right gable. There is a tripartite window in the left (west) gable and knee brackets in both gables. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is G. Garland Chappell (Hiatt Tire Company) in 1925.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with a pent roof over the garage bay.

410 Otteray – William E. Davis House – c. 1924

C – Building

This large, two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gambrel-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and molded dentils along a cornice between the first and second stories. The one-light-over-two-panel door has replacement sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is an arched gable vent in the dormer and pedimented vents in the side gables. There is a one-story gabled rear ell and a shed-roofed section to the right (east) of the ell. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is William E. Davis (bookkeeper, Melrose Hosiery Mill) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and paired, hinged doors.

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411 Otteray – House – c. 1970

NC – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. It has aluminum siding on the left (west) end of the facade and left elevation with vertical wood sheathing in the entrance bay and front gable and brick veneer on the right bay and right elevation. It has vinyl windows and a six-panel metal door sheltered by an inset porch supported by a square, paneled column. A brick chimney rises against the left end of the facade. County tax records date the building to 1970.

412 Otteray – Pinckney W. Lawrence House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by slender round posts. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation and original six-light windows flanking an exterior chimney on the right elevation. The earliest known occupants are Pinckney W. Lawrence in 1928.

413 Otteray – J. Randolph Shreves House – c. 1930

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. The house has a steeply-pitched roof, brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the facade. The nine-light, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with a catslide roof supported by full-height brick piers with arched openings that have been enclosed with screens. There is a later brick addition beyond the rear ell. The earliest known occupant is J. Randolph Shreves (traffic manager, Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company) in 1930.

414 Otteray – Earl L. Craven House – c. 1924, c. 1950

NC – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow was altered with the enclosure of the front-gabled porch and the addition of a large rear wing. It is four bays wide and triple-pile with aluminum siding, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and a knee bracket in the main gable. There is a near-full-width, front-gabled wing on the facade with a fifteen-light French door on its right (east) elevation. The door is sheltered by a small, flat-roofed porch supported by a square post. There is an inset entrance bay on the right elevation of the rear wing. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Earl L. Craven (salesman, M. C. Crawson) in 1927.

415 Otteray – John N. Brady House – c. 1927

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has a painted brick veneer, stucco and exposed purlins in the gables,

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and replacement windows. The house has been significantly altered with the glass enclosure of the partially inset side-gabled porch on the left (east) end of the facade. There is a projecting, gabled bay at the rear of the left elevation and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is John N. Brady in 1927.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and paired, hinged doors.

416 Otteray – John T. Davis Jr. House – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has aluminum siding, except under the porch roof where German-profile weatherboards remain. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a forty-eight-light picture window on the left (west) end of the facade. The six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with curved brackets. There is a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) and a screened porch beyond it. The house is listed as vacant in 1949; the earliest known occupant is John T. Davis Jr. (manager, Davis Upholstery) in 1950.

417 Otteray – Oscar McMullan House – c. 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch has a brick veneer and deep eaves. It is three bays wide and triple-pile with six-over-one windows with a fixed window on the left (east) end of the facade and a picture window flanked by six-over-one windows on the right (west) end. The four-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. An entrance on the left elevation also has an uncovered brick stoop. The earliest known occupant is Oscar McMullan (salesman, Henley Paper) in 1954.

418 Otteray – W. Fred Mauldin House – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables. There are original six-over-six and eight-over-one, wood-sash windows on the side elevations and a single, four-light window in the front gable, but all other windows on the facade have been replaced with vinyl. The door is sheltered by a small, shed-roofed extension of the main roof and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with Chinese Chippendale-style wood railing. There is an exterior end brick chimney with stepped shoulders on the left (west) elevation and a full-width gable extends across the rear of the house. The earliest known occupant is W. Fred Mauldin (president, W. F. Mauldin Inc. (Buick Sales & Service)) in 1949.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1949 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with masonite siding and folding doors covering the garage bays.

419 Otteray – James W. Best House – c. 1954

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style brick house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a picture window on the left (west) end of the facade is flanked by two-over-two windows. The solid wood door has six small lights and a classical, fluted pilaster surround and fabric awning. The earliest known occupant is James W. Best (salesman, Dallas Inc.) in 1954.

420 Otteray – Fred C. Johnson House – c. 1949

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade and a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, a decorative, stepped brick chimney on the facade, and a combination of original and replacement six-over-six windows. There is a multi-light fanlight in the front gable with a three-part replacement picture window below. The arched wood door has four lights and an arched brick surround sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roofline. There is a pair of diamond-paned casements on the left (west) end of the facade and paired windows in each gable. The earliest known occupant is Fred C. Johnson (traveling salesman) in 1949.

421 Otteray – Earl F. Brooks House – c. 1924

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has aluminum siding and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with four-over-one windows on the first-floor facade. There are knee brackets in the gables and a shed roof supported by knee brackets shelters the second-floor windows on the facade. A shed-roofed porch extends nearly the full width of the facade and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a brick knee wall between the piers. An entrance on the right (west) elevation has a matching, shed-roofed porch and both porches have faux half-timbering in the gables. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Earl F. Brooks (superintendent, City Light Department) in 1925.

501 Otteray – Carl S. Wood House – c. 1941

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a slightly lower roofline on the left (east) bay and a one-story, one-bay-wide wings on the right (west) end. The house has a brick veneer with brick quoins, vinyl siding in the gables of the main block, and vinyl windows. The six-light-over-two-panel door has sidelights, an elliptical fanlight, and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with a tall entablature supported by grouped columns. An enclosed

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side-gabled porch on the left (east) end of the house is supported by full-height brick piers and is enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. The earliest known occupant is Carl S. Wood (Broad Street Furniture Rug Mart; secretary/treasurer, Wood-Armfield Furniture Company) in 1941.

C-Building – Playhouse, c. 1941 – One-story, side-gabled frame playhouse with wood shingles, vinyl windows, and a vinyl door sheltered by a small shed roof on square columns. There is a vented cupola with weathervane.

505 Otteray – W. Stewart Stone House – c. 1940

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade. The house has plain weatherboards and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with six-over-six windows in the dormers. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door has a classical, fluted pilaster surround and is accessed by an uncovered stoop. There is a one-story, side-gabled porch on the left (east) elevation that is supported by square posts. There is a modern deck in front of the porch and a modern stone retaining wall under the deck and along the driveway. The earliest known occupant is W. Stewart Stone (secretary, Lyles Chevrolet Company) in 1940.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with weatherboards and a replacement window in the gable.

507 Otteray – Lee F. Schaner House – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five-bays wide and double-pile. The house has aluminum siding, eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows, and a three-part bay window to the right (west) of the entrance. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small, shed roof on square posts. There is a shed-roofed, enclosed porch at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Lee F. Schaner (manager, Security Life & Trust Company of Winston-Salem, North Carolina) in 1939.

509 Otteray – Orlando L. Rowland House – c. 1939

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a four-light-over-four-panel door with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment. There is a side-gabled screened porch on the right (west) elevation that is supported by grouped, square columns and has wood siding in the gable. A side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has replacement windows with fluted pilaster surrounds and a gabled dormer. The house is listed as vacant in 1939; the earliest known occupant is Orlando L. Rowland (Rowland Supply Company) in 1941.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1939 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled brick garage with two overhead doors, each with fluted pilaster surrounds. There are two gabled dormers, each with a single, double-hung window.

510 Otteray – Clarence S. Wagner House – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-story, brick Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a three-part bay window to the right (east) of the entrance. The door has a louvered storm door and fluted pilaster surround in a recessed entrance with vertical wood sheathing. A one-story, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the elevation is four bays deep with an inset screened porch at the rear and an exposed basement level with two-car garage. The earliest known occupant is Clarence S. Wagner (partner/manager, Wagner Tire Service) in 1955.

511 Otteray – VACANT**512 Otteray – Howard O. Williams House – c. 1955****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with the right (east) two bays recessed slightly under a lower roof. The house has a wood-shingled exterior and eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows with six-over-six windows in the gables. The six-panel door has sidelights and classical surround with pilasters and a flat entablature. A shed-roofed, enclosed porch at the left rear (southwest) has grouped one-over-one windows. The earliest known occupant is Howard O. Williams (assistant secretary, Adams-Millis) in 1955.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with a stone foundation, wood shingled sheathing, paired carriage doors, paired vinyl windows in the gable, and paired French doors on the right (south) elevation. The garage faces Woodbrook Drive and is connected to the house bay an uncovered narrow footbridge.

515 Otteray – J. Willard Thomas House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers across the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer and vinyl siding on the dormers. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door has a seven-light transom and a classical surround with pilasters. There is a single window in each gable and a flat-roofed, attached brick garage below grade at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is John Willard Thomas (secretary/treasurer, P. A. Thomas Car Works) in 1930. P. A. Thomas Car Works later became Thomas Built Bus Company.

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This one-story, Spanish Colonial Revival-style house has a stuccoed exterior and a low, hipped roof. Much original detail was lost when the building was renovated around 1995. The building is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (west) end of the facade, a flat-roofed, projecting bay on the left (east) end of the facade and a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast). It has replacement casement windows and the six-panel door has replacement sidelights and fanlight. The flat-roofed wing has a rooftop terrace accessed by the two-story wing. The earliest known occupant is Guy D. Grimes (Grimes Auction Company) in 1927.

West Parkway Avenue**200 West Parkway – John H. Tate House – c. 1924****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick veneer with stuccoed, gabled dormers on the facade and rear (north) elevation. Windows are six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and windows on the facade are eight-over-one windows flanked by six-over-one windows. The three-light-over-one-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the facade and has three-light sidelights; the door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by stuccoed posts on brick piers. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the left (west) elevation and the house has exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins in the gables. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is John H. Tate (furniture manufacturer) in 1925.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with paired, hinged doors, three-over-one, wood sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and exposed purlins in the gables.

206 West Parkway – Peter C. Penn House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This two-story, asymmetrical-front-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, two-story, gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with faux half-timbering at the second-floor level and in the gables. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows and the four-light batten door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with small brackets and faux half-timbering in the gable. There is a large wall dormer on the left (west) elevation and a smaller wall dormer behind it at the left rear (northwest). A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right elevation has vertical plywood sheathing and stacked awning windows; it may be an enclosed porch. The earliest known occupant is Peter C. Penn (traveling salesman, National Lock Company) in 1928.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage has stucco at the second-floor level and paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the gable.

207 West Parkway – Cicero C. Hooks House – c. 1927**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables and replacement windows. The nine-light, Craftsman-style door on the right (west) end of the facade is sheltered by an inset porch on a square brick column. A hip-roofed porch extends across the left two bays of the facade, supported by square full-height brick piers with a brick knee wall. The porch has been enclosed with glass. There are paired windows and knee brackets in the front gable. A shed-roofed wing and modern wood deck extend from the rear. The earliest known occupant is Cicero C. Hooks (salesman, Wilson Motor Company) in 1927.

208 West Parkway – David L. Pardue House – c. 1915**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Transitional Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a front-gabled wing that extends from the left (west) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, but retains patterned shingles in the gables, dentils at the roofline, and an original metal roof. The replacement door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full-width of the facade and is supported by decorative metal posts. The right (east) end of the porch has been enclosed. The right gable end has a canted bay and there is a one-story gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house likely predates the Parkway neighborhood. According to Briggs, it was constructed around 1915 for David L. Pardue, clerk at Gilmer's store in downtown High Point (Briggs, pg. 187). However, the earliest occupant listed in city directories is V. L. Hooper in 1921.

209 West Parkway – Grace T. Shugart House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a clipped-front-gabled wall dormer centered on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins in the gables. The nine-light-over-two-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom; it is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped columns and has a decorative metal railing at the roofline. There is a Palladian window centered over the entrance and shed-roofed dormers on each side of the front gable have wood siding and six-over-six windows. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation has been enclosed with glass. There is a one-story, hip-roofed brick rear ell and a gabled rear dormer. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Grace T. Shugart in 1925.

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210 West Parkway – House – c. 1978

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house has a low roof and front-gabled garage wing projecting from the left end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and windows. The entrance is inset slightly in the garage wing. A flat-roofed sunporch extends from the right rear (northeast); an open porch and attached gazebo extend from the sunporch. County tax records date the building to 1978.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1978 – One-story, front-gabled carport supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

300 West Parkway – Arthur R. Harrison House II – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing extending the facade to the left (west). The house has steeply-pitched, front-gabled bays on each end of the main section. It has a yellow brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and four-over-four windows flanking picture windows on the facade. The replacement door is recessed slightly in a projecting, front-gabled bay. A side-gabled porch extends from the right (east) elevation and there is a two-story, near-full-width, shed-roofed rear ell that is only visible from Holton Place. The earliest known occupant is Arthur R. Harrison (engineer, Southern Railway) in 1927.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated shed with vertical plywood sheathing and batten doors.

301 West Parkway – C. Frank Williams House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has a Flemish-bond brick veneer and replacement windows with blind arches and stuccoed aprons on the facade. The six-panel door has a four-light transom and is slightly recessed in a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a copper pent roof. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by grouped square columns. The earliest known occupant is C. Frank Williams (vice-president, O. L. Williams Veneer Company) in 1928.

303 West Parkway – Emanuel Rosen House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade. It has a brick veneer on the first story with aluminum siding at the second-floor level and in the gables. The six-over-six, wood-sash windows are grouped on the facade. The one-light-over-one-panel door has is located in a projecting, hip-roofed bay at the intersection of the main block and projecting, front-gabled wing and an uncovered brick terrace extends across the left (east) two bays of the facade. A one-story,

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shed-roofed porch extends across the rear. The earliest known occupant is Emanuel Rosen (manager, Roberts Clothing Company) in 1928.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, hip-roofed shed with vertical plywood sheathing and a vinyl window.

304 West Parkway – Samuel F. Brown House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, two-story gabled bay on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding at the second-floor level of the left (west) bay of the facade, where a porch was enclosed. The house has nine-over-one, wood-sash windows with three-part units, twelve-over-one windows flanked by nine-over-one windows, on the first-floor facade. There is a six-light fixed window in the hip-roofed dormer on the facade. The replacement door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by full-height brick piers with stuccoed panels; a brick knee wall extends between the columns. The porch floor continues as an uncovered brick terrace that extends around the right end of the facade. There is a two-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northwest) and a one-story rear ell on the right (northeast) corner has a later, vinyl-covered, second story that is accessed by an exterior stair. The earliest known occupant is Samuel F. Brown (grocer) in 1927.

305 West Parkway – Robert J. Waggoner House – c. 1929**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer; paired, six-over-six, wood-sash windows; and arched, louvered vents in the gables. A front-gabled projecting bay is on the left (east) end of the facade and a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay is directly to its right (west). The arched, batten door has four lights and is recessed slightly in an arched opening; it has a twelve-light, diamond-paned feature window in the gable of the entrance bay. A tapered brick chimney stands directly right of the entrance bay. An uncovered brick terrace with low brick knee wall extends across the right two bays of the facade. The brick of the facade extends beyond the right elevation to form a low wall and arched entrance to the side yard. The house is listed as vacant in 1929; the earliest known occupant is Robert J. Waggoner (manager, Waggoner Jewelry Company) in 1930.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, two-car garage with vertical plywood sheathing and overhead doors.

400 West Parkway – Braxton C. Younits Jr. House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the facade, and six-over-six windows on the side and rear elevations. The batten door has four-light-over-

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one-panel sidelights and is recessed slightly. There is a basement-level garage with hinged, paneled doors on the left (west) end of the facade. An inset porch on the right rear (northeast) has been enclosed with glass. The earliest known occupant is Braxton C. Younts (salesman, James Conrad Realtor) in 1950.

401 West Parkway – Thomas G. Elliott House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Neoclassical-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation that extends across the rear elevation. The house has aluminum siding and replacement windows. The six-panel door has two-panel blind sidelights and a classical surround with slender pilasters and a sunburst elliptical arch. A two-story, full-width portico extends across the facade, supported by square columns. An attached carport on square posts extends from the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Thomas G. Elliott (office manager, Marietta Paint & Color Company) in 1927.

402 West Parkway – Ira P. Ingle House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple pile with a large, front-gabled dormer on the facade. The house has weatherboards on the first story with wood shingles on the dormer and in the gables. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The fifteen-light French door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation and a side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation extends to form a porte-cochere, supported by grouped square posts. The earliest known occupant is Ira P. Ingle (vice-president, Reidsville Paper Box Company) in 1923.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and a wide overhead door.

405 West Parkway – Philip A. Silver House I – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the left (east) end and a hip-roofed dormer on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding, four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the first story, and three-over-one windows in the dormers. The six-panel door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right end of the facade and is sheltered by a fabric awning. A side-gabled screened porch extends from the left elevation and there is a modern deck with pergola at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Philip A. Silver (president, N. H. Silver Company) in 1927.

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This one-story, side-gabled, classically-detailed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has vinyl siding and trim, eight-over-one, wood-sash windows, and eyebrow dormer vents on the facade. The six-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the facade, is flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by grouped columns. The porch roof extends beyond the left (west) elevation to form a porte-cochere and there is a projecting segmental-arch entrance bay supported by larger columns. A hip-roofed projecting bay extends from the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is James T. Stewart (assistant engineer, A. E. Taplin) in 1923.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1923 – One-story, front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and hinged, batten doors.

407 West Parkway – George F. Marshall House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and wide, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevations. The house has weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables, three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables. The fifteen-light French door has a later, classical surround with fluted pilasters. The full-width, engaged porch is supported by decorative metal posts. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; however, the earliest known occupant is George F. Marshall (president, Marshall Realty Company) in 1927.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, shed-roofed garage with open front supported by square wood posts.

408 West Parkway – A. E. Taplin Apartment Building (NR 1996, GL 1995) – 1920 C – Building

This three-story, hip-roofed, Spanish Colonial Revival-style apartment building is a single bay wide and four-pile on the main level with projecting, shed-roofed bays on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. It has a low-pitched roof with wide overhangs and exposed rafter tails. The stuccoed exterior has a defined watertable, exterior stuccoed chimney on the left elevation, and is punctuated by eight-light casement windows. An arched entrance is centered on the facade at the first story with triple French doors and an iron balcony above. An exterior stair wraps around the front left (southwest) corner of the building and there is a modern deck at the left rear (northwest) and a one-story, attached garage with terrace above at the rear of the building. The building was completed in 1920 by contractor and civil engineer A. E. Taplin; the five apartments were initially occupied by an architect, attorney, salesperson, mill foreman, teachers and doctors, as well as Taplin himself (Briggs, pg. 188).

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409 West Parkway – Lee Andrews House – c. 1927

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story gabled rear ell and a shed-roofed dormer on the right (west) elevation. The house has been heavily altered with the addition of vinyl siding and windows, and the alteration of the window pattern on the left (east) and right elevations. The replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled roof on large knee brackets. The house retains knee brackets in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Lee Andrews in 1927.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, shed-roofed shed with vinyl siding and exposed rafter tails.

500 West Parkway – W. Lewis Tabb House – c. 1921

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the facade. It has weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, and nine-light casement windows centered in the shed-roofed dormer. The eight-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by columns. There are paired windows in each gable, a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation, and a one-story, shed-roofed rear ell. The earliest known occupant is W. Lewis Tabb in 1921.

502 West Parkway – J. Norman McCrary House – c. 1937

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, French Eclectic-style house is two bay wide and double-pile with hip-roofed wings on the right (east) and left (west) elevations that projected beyond the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, high-pitched roof with flared eaves and exposed sawn rafter tails. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and three small, arched dormers across the facade. The six-light-over-one-panel door is located in a projecting, hip-roofed bay. A hip-roofed porch projects from the left elevation and is supported by square full-height brick piers. Two sets of brick stairs access the house from the sidewalk and a manufactured stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is J. Norman McCrary (property management) in 1937.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with wood siding.

505 West Parkway – D. Eugene Harlee House – c. 1923

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival -style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the second story, and three arched dormers on the facade. The six-panel door has decorative sidelights and an elliptical fanlight; it is sheltered by a two-story, full-width, shed-roofed

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portico on paneled square columns. There is a two-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the rear of the left (east) elevation with a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left elevation that is flush with the facade and is likely an enclosed porch. A two-story, shed-roofed wing across the rear has a combination of double-hung and jalousie windows. A stuccoed wall extends along the left side of the property along Council Street. The earliest known occupant is D. Eugene Harlee (president/treasurer, Harlee Furniture Company) in 1923.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with vinyl siding and windows, a shed-roofed dormer, a small cupola, and three garage bays.

506 West Parkway – William E. Price House I – c. 1918**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed Foursquare is two bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and deep eaves. The six-panel door has one-light sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that is supported by tapered full-height brick piers and wraps around the right (east) elevation as a screened porch. An oversized dormer in the roof has been removed from the facade. The house is sited above the street and there are two sets of brick steps and three tiers of manufactured stone retaining walls. The earliest known occupant is William E. Price (general manager, Carolina & Yadkin River Railway Company) in 1918.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding, a shed-roofed dormer on the right (east) elevation, and a picture window in the front gable.

508 West Parkway – George L. Rankin House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story rear ell. The house has a brick veneer with quoins at the corners of the first story and a band of three headers between the first and second stories. The house has replacement windows and the six-panel door inset in a paneled entrance bay; it has a classical fluted pilaster surround on the facade. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation has an inset porch that been enclosed with casement windows with paneled aprons below. The earliest known occupant is George L. Rankin (assistant superintendent, The Great A & P Tea Company) in 1937.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with composite siding, a shed-roofed dormer on the left (west) elevation, and a single window in the front gable.

509 West Parkway – Walter G. Reich House I – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a clipped-front-gabled section on the right (west) and a clipped-side-gabled section on the left (east). The house has weatherboards on the first story with wood shingles in the gables. Original twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows remain on the right elevation, but all other windows have been replaced. The

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twelve-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a copper shed roof on wood brackets. It has a six-light casement window on its left and a stepped brick chimney on its right. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the left elevation has been enclosed with casement windows and a modern deck is at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Walter G. Reich (general manager, Stehli Silks Corporation) in 1927.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 2000 – Front-gabled carport on square wood posts with wood siding in the front gable.

511 West Parkway – House – c. 1979**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vertical plywood sheathing, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level. County tax records date the building to 1979.

514 West Parkway – Franklin C. Welch House – c. 1935**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and an arched vent in the gable of a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The batten door has strap hinges and is inset in a front-gabled entrance bay with arched opening. An uncovered brick terrace extends across the right (east) two bays of the facade and wraps around the right elevation where it is sheltered by a side-gabled roof on tapered full-height brick piers. The house is listed as vacant in 1935; the earliest known occupant is Franklin C. Welch (bookkeeper, High Point Furniture Company) in 1937.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1935 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage has vinyl siding and windows in the front gable, faux half-timbering on the two shed-roofed dormers, and a reduced garage opening that has been filled with vinyl siding.

515 West Parkway – Thomas J. Kearns House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a large, front-gabled wing projecting from the left (east) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with faux half-timbering at the second-floor level and weatherboards in the front gable. It has eight-light casement windows at the second-floor level and six-light casement windows with two-light transoms on the first story. The arched, louvered door is recessed in a shed-roofed entrance bay on the right (west) end of the facade, adjacent to a decorative brick chimney. There are hip-roofed wall dormers on the side elevations. An inset porch at the right rear (southwest) of the hip-roofed wing has been enclosed with plywood and storm windows. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is

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enclosed as well. The earliest known occupant is Thomas J. Kearns (O. E. Kearns & Son Hosiery Mills) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with wood siding and paired six-over-six, wood sash windows in the front gable.

516 West Parkway – David N. Welborn House – 1916

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer centered on the facade. The house has a shingled exterior with the second story overhanging the first story slightly on the facade. There are four-over-four, wood-sash windows on the first story with six-over-six windows on the second story and six-light casement windows in the dormer. The six-panel door has leaded-glass sidelights and an elliptical arch fanlight; it is sheltered by a front-gabled roof with vaulted porch ceiling that follows the curve of the fanlight. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has paired eight-light casement windows. The house is located above grade with three sets of concrete stairs leading to the house from the front walk. The earliest known occupant is David N. Welborn (president, Blair-Hoskins Company) in 1916.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1916 – Two-story, hip-roofed garage has a stuccoed first-floor facade with overhead door and shingles on the second story with a six-over-six, wood-sash window.

518 West Parkway – Arthur R. Harrison House I – c. 1921

C – Building

This two-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, grouped on the facade, and a group of three four-over-four, wood-sash windows in the gable. The fifteen-light French door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled roof on large knee brackets. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the left (west) elevation and an uncovered terrace extends across the entrance bay and left wing. The house has exposed exposed purlins and heavy wood windowsills with wood brackets. A concrete retaining wall extends along the sidewalk and driveway on the left side of the house. The earliest known occupant is Arthur R. Harrison (engineer, Southern Railway) in 1921.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1921 – Two-story, garage has been heavily altered with the removal of original weatherboards and batten doors; it is currently under renovation.

519 West Parkway – Elizabeth Turner House – c. 1918

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width rear gable. The house has weatherboards, with wood shingles in the gables. It has one-over-one, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door has one-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; the porch has exposed framing at the ceiling level and there are exposed purlins and stationary windows in the porch gable.

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There is an inset dormer on the left (east) elevation of the rear ell and a hip-roofed screened porch at the far rear. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Elizabeth Turner in 1918.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1918 – One-story, side-gabled garage with weatherboards and overhead doors.

520 West Parkway – George E. Welch House – c. 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and twelve-over-sixteen, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is inset slightly. The earliest known occupant is George E. Welch (salesman, Golding Brothers) in 1953.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, two-car carport supported by wood posts on a brick knee wall with vertical wood sheathing in the gable.

521 West Parkway – Oscar C. Durham House – c. 1918

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled section on the left (east) and a side-gabled section on the right (west). The house has weatherboards and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the gables. The fifteen-light French door is located on the right end of the main block with a set of three twelve-light casement windows to its left (east). A low, hip-roofed porch extends across the facade and wraps around the left elevation; it is supported by large columns. There are exposed rafter tails throughout, knee brackets in the gables, and a decorative king post truss in the gable. There is a shed-roofed dormer on the right wing and a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right elevation. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Oscar C. Durham (traveling salesman) in 1918.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1918 – One-story, front-gabled, two-car garage with wood siding and knee brackets in the gable.

522 West Parkway – William E. Price House II – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has a stuccoed exterior with six-over-six, wood-sash windows, grouped on the facade and in the dormer. The six-panel door has decorative sunburst framing beneath the front-gabled porch, which is supported by large knee brackets. An uncovered terrace extends the width of the facade and connects to a one-story, side-gabled wing on the front left (southwest) corner of the house. The earliest known occupant is William E. Price (president, High Point Terminal Company; secretary/treasurer, High Point Builders Supply Company) in 1927.

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NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled carport on square posts with vinyl siding in the gable.

524 West Parkway – J. Albert Hart House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick veneer with pebbledash in the gables. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the facade, with the window left (west) of the door flanked by three-over-one windows. Several windows on the side elevations have been replaced with metal or vinyl windows. The eight-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door has four-light-over-two-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square full-height brick piers. The porch extends around the right (east) side of the house where it has been enclosed with glass. The house has a small dormer with vent on the left end of the facade, a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left elevation, and knee brackets in the gables. The earliest known occupant is J. Albert Hart (secretary/treasurer, J. A. Hart Drug Company) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with overhead door and knee brackets in the gable.

526 West Parkway – W. Thomas Powell House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a large, front-gabled dormer on the facade. The house has a stuccoed exterior with six-over-one, wood-sash windows. On the facade, stationary windows with four-light transoms are flanked by six-over-six windows. The eight-light-over two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered, stuccoed columns on stuccoed piers; there are stuccoed knee walls between the piers and pointed-arched openings. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The earliest known occupant is W. Thomas Powell (secretary/treasurer, Myrtle Desk Company) in 1923.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with vinyl siding, overhead doors, and wall dormers with vinyl windows.

528 West Parkway – J. Knox Wilson House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with three, front-gabled wall dormers across the facade. The house has weatherboards, twelve-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights in a classical surround with a segmental arch pediment. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation and a one-story, shed-

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roofed rear ell. The earliest known occupant is J. Knox Wilson (superintendent, Knox Upholstery Company) in 1927.

529 West Parkway – Charles F. Tomlinson House – 1921**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer on the first story, wood siding on the shed-roofed dormers, and a green slab-tile roof. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The six-panel door has leaded glass sidelights and a three-part transom; it is sheltered by an arched roof supported by grouped columns with pilasters. A one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed wing projects from the left (east) elevation and has shed-roofed dormers on its front and rear elevations; the first story is a sunporch with eight-light casement windows with transoms above and aprons below. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the right (west) elevation. The house was designed by Harry Barton, of Greensboro, for Charles F. Tomlinson (president, Southern Furniture Expo Building and Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association) in 1921.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1921 – One-story, side-gabled brick garage with a tile roof and front-gabled dormer.

530 West Parkway – Talmadge V. Rochelle House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a front-gabled section on the left (west) and a side-gabled section on the right (east). The house has a brick veneer with faux-half-timbering at the second-floor level and in the gables. It has eight-light, wood-frame casement windows, generally in groups of two or four. The arched leaded-glass-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts on a three-quarter-height brick wall. There is a projecting, front-gabled, faux-half-timbered bay on the left (west) end of the facade and a gabled dormer on the front of the side-gabled wing. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by tapered full-height brick piers. There is a side-gabled wing at the right rear (northeast), behind the porch, and a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left elevation with diamond-paned windows. The earliest known occupant is Talmadge V. Rochelle (sales manager, Globe Parlor Furniture Company) in 1921.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1921 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage with faux half-timbering and paired eight-light casement windows in the gable.

531 West Parkway – Alfred S. Caldwell House – c. 1916**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted brick veneer, tripartite one-over-one, wood-sash windows on the first story, and paired windows on the second story. The louvered storm door has

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one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square wood columns. The left (east) bay has an enclosed sunporch at the first-floor level and stucco with faux half-timbering and paired casement windows on the second story. The earliest known occupant is Alfred S. Caldwell (vice-president/general manager, Globe Furniture Company; vice-president Ideal Table Company) in 1916.

C-Structure - Carport, c. 1940 – One-story, hip-roofed brick carport with wood lattice between the full-height brick piers.

532 West Parkway – Ray Armstrong House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations. The house is covered with wood shingles and has twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-one windows on the second story. The three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by large columns. There is a two-story, gabled rear ell on the left (northwest) side and a one-story rear ell on the right (northeast) corner. The earliest known occupant is Ray Armstrong (traveling salesman) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with full-width, shed-roofed dormer, shingled exterior, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and sliding garage doors.

533 West Parkway – Forest H. Murray House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Spanish Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has a textured stuccoed exterior, ten-over-ten, wood-sash windows on the first story with decorative frieze-panels above, and six-over-six windows on the second story. The paired leaded-glass doors have an arched fanlight and fluted pilaster surround. There is an arched metal grate centered above the entrance on the second story. An uncovered, terra cotta terrace extends the full width of the facade. The left wing has a screened porch at the first-floor level with an enclosed room above. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the right (west) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Forest H. Murray (secretary/treasurer, Giant Furniture Company) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with stuccoed exterior and a flat-roofed wing with metal casement windows at the front.

534 West Parkway – Willis H. Slane House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, inset, flared shed-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has stucco and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired. There are picture windows on each end of the facade, each flanked by

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eight-light casement windows and with a four-light transom. The six-light-over-one-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the facade in a projecting bay and has a classical, fluted pilaster surround. A full-width, engaged porch extends across the facade, supported by stuccoed columns. The porch extends beyond the right (east) elevation as a porte-cochere under a hipped roof. The house has flared eaves, knee brackets in the gables, and one-story, projecting, hip-roofed bays on the right and left (west) elevations. Later brick planters encircle the porch. The earliest known occupant is Willis H. Slane (Slane Hosiery Mills) in 1921. It is stylistically related to the work of Charles Barton Keen (Briggs/Armstrong).

C-Building - Garage, c. 1921 – One-story, clipped-front-gabled garage with stuccoed exterior, knee brackets, and an overhead door.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1940 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a twelve-over-twelve window on the front elevation.

535 West Parkway – Ernest M. Shipman House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation and a two-story, gambrel-roofed rear ell. The house has vinyl siding, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, and paired four-light casement windows in the dormer. The replacement door has a vinyl, fluted pilaster surround; it is sheltered by a pedimented porch on vinyl columns. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by large columns. The earliest known occupant is Ernest M. Shipman in 1921.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1921 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with vinyl siding, vinyl windows in the gabled dormers, and overhead doors.

537 West Parkway – Homer F. Hayworth House – c. 1926**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) side of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with stucco in the gables and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by a gabled pediment supported by columns. An uncovered brick terrace with brick knee wall extends across the left bay of the facade and left wing. A pair of French doors accesses the front-gabled bay from the terrace. The earliest known occupant is Homer F. Hayworth (clerk, Commercial National Bank) in 1926.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled carport on square posts with stucco in the front gable and enclosed storage at the rear.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**538 West Parkway – Stephen C. Clark House – c. 1918****C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has stucco with vinyl siding in the dormers. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired in the dormers and flanked by four-over-one windows on the first story. The six-panel door, centered on the facade, projects slightly and has a multi-light fanlight within a pedimented surround with pilasters. A two-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation has a stuccoed first story, vinyl-sided second story, and one-over-one windows. A two-story wing extends from the rear with a sleeping porch enclosed by metal casement windows at the second-floor level. The earliest known occupant is Stephen C. Clark, developer of the Parkway, Sheraton Hill, and Emerywood neighborhoods, in 1918. It is attributed to the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien (Briggs, pg. 190).

539 West Parkway – Charles E. Siceloff House – c. 1933, c. 1990**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gambrel-roofed rear ell and three gabled dormers on the facade. The house has painted brick veneer with vinyl siding on the dormers and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door has eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom. The house was significantly altered by the enclosure of the left (east) two bays of the porch around 1990. The door is sheltered by a later, shed-roofed porch on grouped square columns that match the existing columns. The three-part picture window on the left bay was added when the porch was enclosed. An original inset porch on the right (west) bay of the facade is supported by grouped square columns. The earliest known occupant is Charles E. Siceloff (salesman) in 1933.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1933 – One-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed shed with weatherboards, paired six-over-six windows on the main level and a single window in the gable.

600 West Parkway – Farrell H. Gray House – c. 1928**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has been significantly altered with the application of a shingled exterior over the original stucco. It has brick veneer on the left (west) three bays of the facade and left elevation and replacement windows, including on the shed-roofed front dormer. The door has an arched stone lintel and is accessed by an uncovered brick terrace that extends across the left three bays of the facade. An exterior brick chimney to the left of the entrance has an inset stuccoed panel. The earliest known occupant is Farrell H. Gray (secretary, Triangle Hosiery Company) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled garage with weatherboards and screened window and door openings.

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601 West Parkway – Mary W. Wray House – c. 1959

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a three gabled dormers on the facade and a full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the rear elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer with six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the first story and vinyl siding and windows in the dormers and vinyl siding in the gables. The six-panel door is inset slightly in a paneled entrance bay and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. There is a side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation and a shed-roofed rear ell. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Mary W. Wray in 1959.

602 West Parkway – Philip A. Silver House II – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer on the first story and faux half-timbering on the second story and in the gables. It has twelve-light casement windows on the facade, six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the side elevations, and a six-light casement window in the front gable. The batten door has strap hinges and a stone surround; it is located in a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with a feature window to its left (west) and a small window and faux half-timbering in the gable. Ten-light French doors on the left end of the facade access an uncovered brick terrace with wood pergola that extends across the left three bays of the facade. There is a front-gabled dormer on the left end of the facade. The earliest known occupant is Philip A. Silver (president, N. H. Silver Company) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled garage with weatherboards and faux half-timbering in the front gable.

603 West Parkway – John I. Norris House – c. 1933

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, front-gabled dormer on the facade. The house has weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables and in the front dormer. It has replacement windows, including on projecting, three-sided bays flanking the centered entrance. The eight-light-over-two-panel door has a four-light-over-two-panel sidelight and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers. A flat-roofed porte-cochere extends from the left (east) end of the porch; it is supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers and has exposed rafter tails. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the right (west) elevation, a shed-roofed bay on the left elevation, and side-gabled wing at the left rear (southeast). The house has deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The earliest known occupant is John I. Norris (furniture worker) in 1933.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1933 – One-story, hip-roofed garage with weatherboards, a six-over-six, wood-sash window, and a modern overhead door.

604 West Parkway – George W. Rhodes House – c. 1921**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell. It has weatherboards, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and deep eaves with knee brackets in the gables. The twenty-light French door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by paneled square posts on brick piers; the porch has been enclosed with screens. The earliest known occupant is George W. Rhodes (salesman, Wilson Motor Company) in 1921.

605 West Parkway – James D. Green House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer with eight-light casement windows with heavy hewn lintels. Three front-gabled dormers on the facade have paired, six-light casement windows. The arched, batten door has four lights and a diamond-paned window to its immediate left (east); it is located to the left of the front-gabled wing and has a catslide roof and applied faux half-timbering. A one-story, side-gabled screened porch extends from the left elevation supported by full-height brick piers. There are four wall dormers on the right elevation and a brick wall extends over the driveway to create a gate that accesses the garage at the rear of the property. The earliest known occupant is James D. Green (carpenter) in 1925.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1925 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled brick garage with two overhead garage doors and four-over-four, wood-sash windows in the two front-gabled dormers.

606 West Parkway – James T. Ryan House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a large, side-gabled section on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has weatherboards and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The door is sheltered by a pedimented porch on columns. There is a gabled dormer on the right (east) elevation and a shed-roofed wing extends the depth of the right elevation with paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). A brick wall extends along the sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is James T. Ryan (president, Chamber of Commerce; secretary/treasurer, Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled garage with weatherboards and six-over-six, wood-sash windows.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**607 West Parkway – Fred E. Whitescarver House I – c. 1928 C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a large, front-gabled dormer. The house has a slate roof, brick veneer on the first story, and true half-timbering on the second story and in the dormers and gables. It has paired, eight-light metal casement windows. The batten door has sixteen lights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with braces; there is a front-gabled bay with exposed framing at the entrance to the porch. There are projecting, shed-roofed, stuccoed bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevations as well as a one-story, gabled rear ell with inset porch. The earliest known occupant is Fred E. Whitescarver (foreman, Slane Hosiery Mill) in 1928.

608 West Parkway – Arthur E. Taplin House – c. 1921 C – Building

This two-story, truncated-hip-roofed Foursquare is four bays wide and double-pile with a truncated-hip-roofed front-dormer and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and windows. The three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on grouped square posts. The earliest known occupant is Arthur E. Taplin (Taplin & Perkins (civil engineers)) in 1921.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, side-gabled garage with vinyl siding.

609 West Parkway – Lamar McCallum House – c. 1921, c. 1985 NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has weatherboards, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The house was altered c. 1985 with the enclosure of the full-width porch by creating stuccoed arches between the brick piers and installing arched windows in the openings. There are two projecting, gabled bays on the right (west) elevation and an uncovered terrace with stuccoed knee wall on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Lamar McCallum (representative, Pickrell Veneer Company; Southern Furniture Expo Building) in 1921.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1985 – One-story, front-gabled carport on square wood posts with weatherboards in the front gable and enclosed storage at the rear.

700 West Parkway – D. Waring Smith House – c. 1923 C – Building

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding and paired nine-over-one, wood-sash windows. The fifteen-light French door has a vinyl surround with pilasters and pediment. An uncovered concrete terrace extends across the right (east) two bays of the facade and accesses a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right elevation. The rear of the side-gabled wing is fully enclosed with a picture window flanked by six-over-one windows on the right elevation; the front of the wing is an inset, screened porch. The earliest known occupant is D. Waring Smith (bookkeeper, W. A. Davis) in 1923.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled garage has German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, two overhead garage doors, and an exterior stair to the second-floor level.

701 West Parkway – Homer T. Hudson House – c. 1923

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival -style house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a slate roof, brick veneer, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows with granite windowsills. The six-panel door has an arched, leaded-glass fanlight. Directly above the entrance is a six-over-six-over-six, wood-sash window with decorative metal balcony on heavy wood brackets. The two-story portico has Corinthian columns supporting the pediment, which has stucco and a small fanlight. A one-story, shed-roofed porch extends from the left (east) elevation, supported by columns with a Greek-key detail at the roofline. A two-story, hip-roofed rear ell has paired, eight-light casement windows and two-story, frame sleeping porch is located beyond the rear ell at the southeast corner of the building. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation is heavily obscured by trees. The house was listed as vacant in 1923; the earliest known occupant is Homer T. Hudson (president, High Point Overall Company) in 1925.

C-Site – Gardens, c. 1940 - To right of the house are terraced gardens with an in-ground reflection pool with foundation and a small, hip-roofed shelter supported by brick piers.

702 West Parkway – Ethel W. Harriss House – c. 1927

NC – Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with stucco and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. It has double-hung, wood-sash windows with a picture window on the left (west) end of the facade flanked by eight-light casement windows and topped by an eleven-light transom. The eighteen-light French door is sheltered by a clipped-front-gabled porch on large, stuccoed columns. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the right (east) end of the porch with glass. A gabled bay projects from the left elevation. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Ethel W. Harriss (stenographer, Peacock Dalton & Lyon) in 1927.

West Ray Avenue

304 W. Ray – E. Allen Hartis House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has wide, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The replacement door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-

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gabled porch supported by grouped square posts on brick piers with an original wood railing. The earliest known occupant is E. Allen Hartis in 1927.

306 W. Ray – Gaston Ingram House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell and a gabled wing at the left rear (northwest). The house has aluminum siding, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts on faux-stone piers. The faux-stone veneer extends around the foundation and the knee walls flanking the stairs. A chimney on the left (west) elevation has been covered with vinyl siding and removed above the roof. The earliest known occupant is Gaston Ingram (employee, Snow Lumber Company) in 1925.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled garage with German-profile weatherboards and paired batten doors.

310 W. Ray – Bailey Bennett House – c. 1910**NC – Building**

This two-story, triple-A-roofed I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house retains little original exterior fabric. It has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a replacement door flanked by original one-light-over-two-panel sidelights. The hip-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Knee brackets in the gables have been covered with vinyl. The earliest known occupant is Bailey Bennett in 1928; however, the house appears to predate this part of the neighborhood.

312 W. Ray – Hugh J. Culclasure House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, shed-roofed bays on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. The house has weatherboards, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on grouped square posts with decorative lattice between the posts and an original wood railing. There are low gabled dormer vents on the facade. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is Hugh J. Culclasure (The Watch Shop) in 1927.

314 W. Ray – Harry R. Daniels House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, clipped-gabled bays on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. The house has weatherboards, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and decorative knee brackets in the gables. The nine-light-over-two-panel door and replacement windows on the facade are sheltered

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by a clipped-front-gabled porch on grouped, square posts with decorative bracing between the posts. There are wood shingles in the porch gable. The earliest known occupant is Harry R. Daniels (carpenter) in 1927.

400 W. Ray – Carl A. Ellison House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, gabled wing on the left (west) end of the facade and a shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has aluminum siding and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. The door is located on the right side of the projecting front gable and is sheltered by a metal awning on a decorative metal post on brick pier. Several windows have been added at the foundation level on the right elevation. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and is listed as vacant in 1927; the earliest known occupant is Carl A. Ellison (furniture worker) in 1928.

402 W. Ray – Bernis H. McArn House – c. 1927**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). Very little historic fabric is visible. It has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The replacement door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are vinyl-covered decorative exposed purlins in the gables and on the front-gabled dormer. The earliest known occupant is Bernis H. McArn (loans & insurance) in 1927.

404 W. Ray – VACANT**406 W. Ray – John W. Hayworth House II – c. 1928****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting gabled bays on the left (west) end of the facade and on the right (east) elevation. The house has aluminum siding, three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, and decorative exposed purlins in the gables. The nine-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that extends around the right elevation; the porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The earliest known occupant is John W. Hayworth (Standard Plumbing Company) in 1928.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled shed with weatherboards and hinged plywood doors.

408 W. Ray – Paul W. Maus House – c. 1933**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a four-light window in the gabled front dormer. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-

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width, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Paul W. Maus (fixer) in 1933.

410 W. Ray – Wesley S. Hutchins House – c. 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on the left (west) end of the facade. The solid door has three lights and is sheltered by a metal awning supported by decorative metal posts. There is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest). The house is listed as vacant in 1953; the earliest known occupant is Wesley S. Hutchins (Clemons Radio & Television Service) in 1956.

500 W. Ray – Charles S. Jowers House – c. 1958**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing and a side-gabled rear wing. The house has vinyl siding and a combination of two-over-two, horizontal-pane and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The door, located on the right (east) elevation of the front-gabled wing, is sheltered by an inset porch supported by square posts with diagonal brackets and is accessed by a later ramp. The earliest known occupant is Charles S. Jowers in 1958.

502 W. Ray – Rook-Sechrest House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, side-gabled bay on the right (east) elevation. The house has weatherboards and replacement windows with a single original six-over-six, wood-sash window on the left (west) elevation. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. The house has exposed rafter tails and an exterior chimney on the right elevation. The earliest known occupants are B. A. Rook and Claude Sechrest (both employees of W. E. Linthicum & Son) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled garage with German-profile weatherboards, batten doors, and a partially enclosed, shed-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation.

504 W. Ray – A. E. and A. D. Sappenfield House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a metal roof, replacement composite siding, and replacement windows. The replacement door is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that extends beyond the right (east) elevation and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. It retains exposed rafter tails and decorative exposed purlins on the porch. The earliest known occupants are A. E. and A. D. Sappenfield (upholsterers, Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company) in 1928.

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509 W. Ray – John B. Whitely House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple pile. It has weatherboards, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by an engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The earliest known occupant is John B. Whitely (steamfitter, E. T. Hendrick Sons) in 1927.

511 W. Ray – Jeff R. Rogers House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding, replacement windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The nine-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is an inset screened porch at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Jeff R. Rogers (carpenter) in 1927.

512 W. Ray – Joel E. Robbins House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and triple pile with several hip-roofed wings extending from the right (east) elevation. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house was likely originally oriented toward Council Street, where a French door with sidelights is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on square posts. A brick retaining wall extends along the sidewalk on West Ray Avenue. The earliest known occupant is Joel E. Robbins (foreman, Southern Railway) in 1927.

513 W. Ray – Cicero D. Nelson House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a low, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). The house has asbestos siding, twenty-four-over-one, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The nine-light-over-one-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on tapered full-height brick piers. The earliest known occupant is Cicero D. Nelson (bus operator) in 1927.

Sunset Drive

401 Sunset – William P. Bodenhamer House – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with shed-roofed dormers on both side elevations. The house is stuccoed with faux half-timbering on the right (west) side-gabled bay. The hip-roofed, projecting entrance bay has a brick

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veneer with stone detailing and an exterior brick chimney is centered in the front gable. The house has replacement windows and a replacement door. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch extends from the left (east) elevation, supported by full-height brick piers. The earliest known occupant is William P. Bodenhamer (harness maker) in 1925.

403 Sunset – J. Robert Williams Jr. House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-paned, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door has fluted pilasters; it is flanked by board-and-batten-covered bays, each with a pair of replacement windows. An uncovered concrete terrace with metal railing extends across the left (east) three bays of the house. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement. The earliest known occupant is J. Robert Williams Jr. (auditor, Bottoms-Fiske Truck Lines) in 1956.

404 Sunset – Wilson House – c. 1968**NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop that has been extended to the right (east) as a wood deck. A shed-roofed rear wing on the right rear (northeast) corner has jalousie windows. County tax records date the building to 1968; according to a neighbor, the house was built by Mrs. Wilson.

405 Sunset - VACANT**406 Sunset – P. E. Atkins House – c. 1956****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and a replacement door with fluted pilasters. There are picture windows flanked by two-over-two windows on the facade and left (west) elevation. A modern wood deck is at the rear. The earliest known occupant is P. E. Atkins (salesman, Becker Tailoring) in 1956.

C-Structure - Carport, c. 1956 – Flat-roofed carport on metal pole supports has enclosed storage at the rear with vertical plywood sheathing and a four-light window.

409 Sunset – Oscar C. Brown House – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a front-gabled section at the rear that extends above the main roofline. It has a brick veneer with stucco in the gables, one-over-one, wood-sash windows. Paired ten-light French doors with ten-light sidelights is located on

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the right (west) end of the facade and sheltered by a side-gabled porch on wide tapered full-height brick piers on brick piers that extends around the right elevation. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement. The earliest known occupant is Oscar C. Brown (carpenter) in 1925.

500 Sunset – Emmett A. Edwards House – c. 1924**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has vinyl siding and trim, four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows and replacement picture windows flanking the door. The shed-roofed porch extends the full width of the facade and wraps around the left (east) elevation; it is supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers and the right end has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. There are knee brackets in the gabled and on the gabled front dormer. A shed-roofed rear ell connects to a gabled wing that then connects to a shed-roofed garage. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; however, the earliest known occupant is Emmett A. Edwards (grocer) in 1925.

501 Sunset – Marion S. Nunn House – c. 1928**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The three-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that extends around the right (west) elevation and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the right end of the porch with vinyl siding and one-over-one windows. The earliest known occupant is Marion S. Nunn (foreman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company) in 1928.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and vinyl window and replacement door on the front elevation.

502 Sunset – J. Fred Nance House – c. 1924**NC – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gambrel-roofed front gable and a one-story, projecting bay on the left (west) elevation. The house retains no visible historic fabric. It has vinyl siding and windows, a vinyl-sided chimney, and replacement vinyl columns supporting the hip-roofed porch. The replacement door retains an original one-light-over-three-panel sidelight. There is a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell and a large, gabled wing at its rear. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; the earliest known occupant is J. Fred Nance (barber, Central Barber Shop) in 1925.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, shed-roofed garage with vinyl siding.

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503 Sunset – Jesse N. Marshall House – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding and trim, including vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables. There are four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, with those on the facade having large lower sashes. The three-light-over-three-panel door has two-light-over-vinyl-sided sidelights. The hip-roofed porch is supported by slender, tapered wood posts on brick piers. Windows in the front gable are modern replacements and there is an uncovered wood deck at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Jesse N. Marshall (J. N. Marshall Garage) in 1925.

504 Sunset – Gilbert H. Wienberry House – c. 1940

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has a Perma-stone veneer and decorative brick chimney with and inset Perma-stone pointed-arch on the facade. The house has vinyl siding on the side elevations, on a projecting gabled bay on the right (east) elevation, and on the gabled rear ell. Picture windows flank the chimney on the facade and the other windows are one-over-one, wood-sash windows, including picture windows flanked by one-over-one windows on the left (west) and right elevations. The fifteen-light French door on the right elevation is sheltered by a front-gabled roof on square posts; an uncovered terrace extends from the entrance across the right bay of the facade. The house is listed as vacant in 1940; the earliest known occupant is Gilbert H. Wienberry (superintendent, Logan Porter Mirror Company) in 1941.

506 Sunset – Hazel A. Petty House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and four-pile. It has vinyl siding and six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on full-height brick piers with brick piers defining the entrance to the porch. There is an inset porch at the right rear (northeast) corner that has been enclosed with glass. The house is listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is Hazel A. Petty (barber, Commercial Barber Shop) in 1929.

507 Sunset – Charles R. Myers House – c. 1956

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, replacement windows, and a picture window on the left (east) end of the facade that is flanked by one-over-one windows. The solid wood door has three horizontal lights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the left two bays of the facade and is supported by decorative metal posts. The earliest known occupant is Charles R. Myers (vice-president, Manufacturers Supply Company) in 1956.

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C-Structure - Carport, c. 1956 – One-story, low-pitched, gabled carport on square posts with diagonal braces and exposed exposed purlins in the gable.

508 Sunset – John A. Talbert House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with clipped-side-gabled wings that extend the full width of the facade and rear of the house. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables and vinyl windows. There are several original six-over-one, wood-sash windows on the right (east) elevation. The replacement door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on decorative metal posts; the porch extends across the left (west) two bays of the facade and beyond the left elevation. There is a clipped-front-gabled above the entrance bay and an aluminum awning over the right bay. The earliest known occupant is John A. Talbert (electrician) in 1927.

509 Sunset – Robert Cress House – c. 1959**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile, with a projecting, gable-on-hip-roofed wing on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, replacement vinyl windows, and wood louvered vents in the gables. The six-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch on the left (east) end of the projecting wing. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts and a flat roof extends the porch to the left. There is a shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southeast) that has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The site slopes to the right to reveal a basement level on the right elevation. The house is listed as “under construction” in 1958; the earliest known occupant is Robert Cress (department supervisor, Silver Knit Hosiery Mill) in 1959.

510 Sunset – Charles C. Walker House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and triple-pile. The house is stuccoed and has ten-over-one, wood-sash windows. A projecting front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade has a group of three eight-over-one, wood-sash windows. The eight-light-over-three-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a side-gabled porch on stuccoed columns that extends beyond the right (east) elevation. Details include exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Charles C. Walker (superintendent, Myrtle Desk Company) in 1928.

512 Sunset – William H. Ellis House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer and a combination of three-over-one, Craftsman-style and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the gables. There is a brick chimney in the front-gabled wing, and an eyebrow

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dormer vent on the right (east) end of the facade. The batten door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on full-height brick piers. The earliest known occupant is William H. Ellis (bookkeeper) in 1928.

514 Sunset – House – c. 2003

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer on the facade and vinyl siding on the side and rear elevations and on the three gabled dormers on the facade. It has vinyl windows, a decorative wood door, and a full-width porch on square posts. County tax records date the building to 2003.

600 Sunset – James R. Sloop House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing centered on the facade. The house has a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, including two-over-two windows flanking a picture window on the front-gabled wing. There is a batten door with fluted pilaster surround on the left (west) side of the front wing and a second batten door on the right (east) elevation of that wing. An inset porch at the right end of the facade is supported by a brick column. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast), replacement windows in the gables, and a louvered cupola on the ridge line. The earliest known occupant is James R. Sloop (Dixie Cream Donuts/The Sweet Shoppe) in 1950.

601 Sunset – William O. Moss House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the facade and rear elevation. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on fluted vinyl columns. A hip-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation is supported by replacement square columns and has been enclosed with lattice. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has vinyl windows and a garage at the basement level. The earliest known occupant is William O. Moss (manager, American Bakeries Company) in 1927.

602 Sunset – Julian C. Woodard House – c. 1956

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the upper half of the facade and in the gables. It has slider windows and a replacement door that is sheltered by a metal awning on a decorative metal post. On the left (west) end of the facade is a picture window flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The earliest known occupant is Julian C. Woodard (traveling salesman) in 1956.

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604 Sunset – Thelma M. Patrick House – c. 1956

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with stone detailing around the entrance and on the exterior end chimney on the right (east) elevation. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a bank of nine awning windows on the right end of the facade. The six-panel door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on columns. The earliest known occupant is Thelma M. Patrick (manager, Straughan's Book Shop) in 1956.

607 Sunset – Lloyd O. Hughes House – c. 1959

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. It has a brick veneer with an inset porch covered with vinyl siding on the left two bays of the main block. The house has replacement slider windows and a picture window flanked by casement windows to the right (west) of the inset porch. A replacement solid wood door with three lights is located on the right end of the inset porch. An exterior brick chimney is on the right of the building, slightly north of the peak of the roof. The earliest known occupant is Lloyd O. Hughes (Hughes-Rankin Company) in 1959.

608 Sunset – James J. Ellington House – c. 1941

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, gabled rear ell. The house has weatherboards, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the two gabled front dormers and in the gables. The four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the facade, has fluted pilasters and a blind sunburst-pattern fanlight. There is a shed-roofed sunroom at the left rear (northwest) and a shed-roofed porch beyond the rear ell. The earliest known occupant is James J. Ellington (teacher) in 1941.

611 Sunset – Dr. Leland S. Averett Jr. House – c. 1956

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, including windows in the gables. The six-panel door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on turned posts. There is a brick retaining wall along the driveway on the left (east) side of the house. The house is listed as vacant in 1956; the earliest known occupant is Dr. Leland S. Averett Jr. in 1957.

612 Sunset – T. James Beam House – c. 1942

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the facade and a side-gabled wing on the

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right elevation that connects to a front-gabled wing. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, and a three-part window on the left (west) end of the facade. The three-light-over-four-panel door has a fluted pilaster surround and a fabric awning. An uncovered concrete terrace extends the width of the facade with a metal railing. The site slopes to the right revealing basement-level windows on the right wing. The earliest known occupant is T. James Beam (manager, Southern Bearing & Parts Company) in 1942.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled garage with aluminum siding and an overhead door.

613 Sunset – Henry B. Whipple House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a three-light-over-three-panel door. The right (west) elevation faces Clyde Place and has a fifteen-light French door with vinyl surround between two picture windows, each flanked by six-over-six windows. The earliest known occupant is Henry B. Whipple (minister, First Presbyterian Church) in 1950.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled garage with aluminum siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a sixteen-panel overhead door.

700 Sunset – Charles A. Welch House – c. 1942**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a large, projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has been altered with the addition of a shed-roofed wing that obscures the left (west) end of the facade. The house has aluminum siding with a brick veneer on the front-gabled wing only. It has replacement windows including picture windows on the shed-roofed front wing. The earliest known occupant is Charles A. Welch (shipping superintendent, High Point Furniture Company) in 1942.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with aluminum siding, an overhead door, and paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the front gable.

701 Sunset – J. Hobart Allred House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade and a shed-roofed dormer across the left (east) end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding and a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is centered on the front-gabled wing and has a classical surround with pilasters. An inset porch extends across the left half of the facade; it is supported by square posts and has been enclosed with screens. A shed-

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roofed ell extends from the rear of the building. The earliest known occupant is J. Hobart Allred (professor, High Point College) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with aluminum siding, wood-sash windows in the gable, and exposed rafter tails; the vehicular bay has been enclosed and covered with siding.

702 Sunset – Dr. Glenn G. Perry House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled wing projecting from the facade and a side-gabled wing projecting from the left (west) elevation. The house has asbestos siding and two-over-two, horizontal-paned, wood-sash windows. The front-gabled wing has a brick veneer with vertical wood sheathing in the gable. To its left there is a six-panel door and a picture window on the far left end of the facade. Vertical aluminum siding extends across the left two bays of the facade under a shed-roofed porch on square posts. A stone wall extends across the front of the property. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Glenn G. Perry (proctologist) in 1951.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding.

705 Sunset – David E. Cauble House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with shed-roofed dormers on the right (west) and left (east) elevations and a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay on the right end of the facade. The house has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the first story, and four-over-four, wood-sash windows on the second story. The six-panel door has a classical paneled, arched surround. A six-light-over-three-panel door on the right elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. The earliest known occupant is David E. Cauble (salesman) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding, and overhead door, and a vinyl window in the front gable.

707 Sunset - VACANT

708 Sunset – Edward A. Kline House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled wing projecting from the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and an arched, six-panel door in a front-gabled, projecting bay. There is a side-gabled wing projecting from the right (east) elevation and a hip-roofed porch in front of the wing; the porch is supported by square columns and has been enclosed with glass.

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Decorative elements include arched vents and knee brackets in the gables. The earliest known occupant is Edward A. Kline (traveling salesman) in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled garage with weatherboards.

710 Sunset – Harry G. Peters House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The twelve-light French door has four-light sidelights and a three-part transom; it is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender columns. A hip-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by matching slender columns. A stone retaining wall extends along the driveway on the left (west) side of the house. The earliest known occupant is Harry G. Peters (carrier, United States Postal Service) in 1937.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1937 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and a fifteen-light French door.

711 Sunset – Rev. Nathan D. Bodie House – c. 1928**NC – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, gambrel-roofed wing on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer and replacement windows, including on a hip-roofed dormer on the left (east) end of the facade. The replacement door is sheltered by a gambrel-roofed porch on columns with wood shingles in the gable. The house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of an inset porch on the left end of the facade with glass. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, octagonal bay projecting from the left elevation. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (southeast) corner and there is a shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Reverend Nathan D. Bodie in 1928.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled garage with asbestos siding, a pair of twelve-panel overhead doors, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window in the front gable.

712 Sunset – William F. Fleming House – c. 1928**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest). The house has a brick veneer, faux half-timbering in the gables and second-floor level, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The eight-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a small hood supported by knee brackets. The left (west) bay of the facade is inset to create a porch; the porch is sheltered by a flat roof on square posts with curved brackets and the flat roof serves as a second-floor balcony. The house is listed as vacant in 1928; the earliest known occupant is William F. Fleming (traveling salesman) in 1929.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, hip-roofed garage with a flat-roofed, two-bay wing on the front.

800 Sunset – Dr. Walkup K. McCain House – c. 1935

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (west) elevation. The house has a skintled brick veneer, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, and three gabled, wall dormers across the facade. The nine-light-over-four-panel door is inset slightly in a segmental arched brick surround with brick quoins. There are brick dentils at the roofline and a decorative, corbelled brick chimney with clay chimney pots. The left wing has a stone veneer with massive stone chimney in the gable end; it has a bay window on the first story and a pair of four-light casement windows in a shed-roofed dormer. A side-gabled screened porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by square posts with arched openings. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Walkup K. McCain in 1935.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled garage with weatherboards.

801 Sunset – Rev. George E. Richman House – c. 1954

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing projecting from the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables and vinyl windows, including paired windows in each gable. There is a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the left end of the facade. A solid wood door with a single light is centered on the facade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters; it is sheltered by a metal awning on metal posts. A side-gabled, vinyl-sided wing projects from the left wing and may be an enclosed porch. A shed-roofed wing across the rear of the building has vinyl siding and is supported by brick piers. The house is listed as vacant in 1954; the earliest known occupant is Reverend George E. Richman in 1955.

804 Sunset – James E. Stewart House – c. 1942

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding in the steeply-pitched front gables. The four-light batten door is located in a front-gabled entrance bay accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The earliest known occupant is James E. Stewart (chemist, Marlowe-VanLoan Corporation) in 1942.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1942 – One-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and batten, sliding doors.

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806 Sunset – Leo R. Malone House – c. 1930

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick veneer and four-over-four, wood-sash windows. There are two gabled dormers on the facade with a shallow, shed-roofed dormer extending between them; the dormers have a stuccoed exterior and six-light casement windows. The door is sheltered by an inset porch on the right (east) end of the facade. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers and there is a segmental arch defining the entrance to the porch. Other details include knee brackets in the gables and dormers, exposed rafter tails, and decorative clay chimney pots. The earliest known occupant is Leo R. Malone (salesman) in 1930.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1930 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with molded weatherboards, sliding, batten doors, and paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the front gable.

807 Sunset – Robert W. Morrow House II – c. 1961

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with plywood sheathing in the front gable. There are eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the facade with six-over-one, wood-sash windows in the front-gabled wing and on the side elevations. A replacement four-light-over-four-panel wood door is to the left (east) of the front gable and is sheltered by an inset porch supported by two square wood columns. There is an interior brick chimney on the ridgeline and the site slopes to the rear to reveal basement-level windows on the left and right elevations. The house is listed as “under construction” in 1960; the earliest known occupant is Robert W. Morrow (salesman, Anvil Brand) in 1961.

810 Sunset – William E. Griffith House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a wide, shed-roofed, dormer on the rear (north) elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The modern wood door is located in a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with a diamond-paned feature window to its left (west) and a decorative, stepped brick chimney to its right (east). A shed-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts. The earliest known occupant is William E. Griffith (Griffith Office Equipment Company) in 1951.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1951 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding, sliding, batten doors, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window in the gable.

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Guilford County, North Carolina**Toltera Place****301 Toltera – Stanley W. Shavitz House – c. 1960****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, board-and-batten in the gables, and two-pane, metal awning windows. There is a bank of three stationary windows with operable awning windows below on the right (west) end of the facade. The six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. A side-gabled wing at the right rear (southwest) has vertical wood sheathing and floor-to-ceiling windows. There is a shed-roofed bay projecting from the right elevation that connects to a front-gabled carport on grouped metal posts with board-and-batten in the gable. The earliest known occupant is Stanley W. Shavitz (showroom furniture sales) in 1960.

Woodbrook Drive**317 Woodbrook – Walter B. Woodruff Jr. House – c. 1956****C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed, brick Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with deep eaves. It has metal awning windows and an inset porch on the left (south) end of the facade is supported by a louvered wood wall on the left end and shelters the entrance. The house has an interior brick chimney, brick stairs leading to the inset porch, and a brick retaining wall just in front of the porch. There is a basement-level garage on the right (north) end of the facade. The earliest known occupant is Walter B. Woodruff Jr. (traveling salesman) in 1956.

319 Woodbrook – Paul W. Casey House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and deep eaves. The house has eight-over-one, wood-sash windows and a pair of eight-light casement windows centered on the second-floor facade. A full-width, hip-roofed porch across the facade is supported by vinyl posts and enclosed with screens. A two-story, hip-roofed sleeping porch on the right (north) elevation has vinyl siding and paired six-over-six windows at the second-floor level. A later, screened porch extends out from the front right (northeast) corner of the house with vinyl siding below screened panels. The porch is supported by a brick garage at the basement level. The house sits on a hill with a brick retaining wall along the street and the driveway on the right side of the house. The earliest known occupant is Paul W. Casey (furniture salesman) in 1927.

320 Woodbrook – Edward E. Mendenhall Jr. House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed house is three bays wide and single pile with a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation and a hip-roofed garage wing at the front right

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(southwest) corner. The house has an interior stuccoed chimney, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, and a modern door on the left (north) end of the facade sheltered by a copper shed roof on knee brackets. The garage wing is slightly higher than the main wing and likely results in a split level inside the house. There are applied stuccoed buttresses on the facade of the garage wing. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level on the main house. The earliest known occupant is Edward E. Mendenhall Jr. (Ed Mendenhall Realtor) in 1937.

324 Woodbrook – House – c. 2000**NC – Building**

This two-story house, truncated-hip-roofed house is four bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, front-gabled bays on each end of the facade. It has stucco, a metal roof, and eight-light, wood casement windows. A shed-roofed porch extends between the projecting bay, supported by columns and has a decorative metal railing and brick steps. The house is supported by tall brick piers with open parking below the house. There is a one-story, shed-roofed section at the right rear (southeast) and a modern deck extends from the left (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 2000; it was built on previously undeveloped land.

401 Woodbrook – D. Ralph Parker House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has weatherboards, replacement windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable. A pent roof extends the full width of the facade and a projecting hood shelters the six-panel door and four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. There is a Palladian wood window in the left (south) gable. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right elevation and a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left elevation with an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation and a projecting bay window on the front elevation. The earliest known occupant is D. Ralph Parker (vice-president, Tate Furniture Company; general manager, Alma Furniture Company) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with vinyl siding in the gable and a vinyl-sided, shed-roofed bay on the south elevation.

405 Woodbrook – Harold C. Bennett House I – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, clipped-side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two projecting, clipped-front-gabled bays on the facade. It has a stuccoed exterior, faux slate roof, and copper detailing. The six-over-six, wood-sash windows are generally grouped and a modern three-panel door with sidelights that is sheltered by a hipped, copper roof. The house has exposed rafter tails, two interior stuccoed chimneys, and copper awnings over the second-floor windows on the facade. A one-story, flat-roofed bay with pent roof projects from the right (north) end of the facade. A

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one-story, flat-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation has a pent roof and stuccoed, arched openings. The earliest known occupant is Harold C. Bennett (manager, Bennett-Williams Company) in 1927.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, shed-roofed brick garage with pent roof sheltering the bays.

407 Woodbrook – Rodney E. Snow House – c. 1928**NC – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has been significantly altered with the enclosure of a porch across the right (north) two bays of the facade. The house is four bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the facade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the left elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer with wood siding on the shed dormer, a slate roof, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and the brick veneer on the left wing extends to the left to form a wall enclosing the side yard. The shed-roofed porch has an asphalt-shingled roof and has been enclosed with fifteen-light French doors on the facade and right elevation. A front-gabled, slate-roofed pergola stands at the entrance to the porch. There is a gabled wing extending from the right rear (northwest) that has a projecting gabled bay on the east end and an attached one-and-a-half-story garage at the west end, accessed by Forest Hill Drive. There are several side-gabled additions barely visible at the left rear (southwest). The earliest known occupant is Rodney E. Snow (secretary/treasurer, High Point Bonded Warehouse; secretary, High Point Radiator & Body Shop) in 1928.

427 Woodbrook – Alex M. Rankin Jr. House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This two-story, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled section flanked by one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wings. The house has a slate roof and a painted brick veneer with faux half-timbering on the second story of the main front-gabled section and in the gables and dormers of the other wings. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, grouped on the facade, with a group of three four-over-four windows at the second-floor level of the front gable. The one-light, pointed-arched batten door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with arched braces. An inset porch on the left (south) end of the facade is supported by square posts with braces. It has faux half-timbering on the lower one-third of the wall and the upper two-thirds are enclosed with leaded glass. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end of the left wing, a shed-roofed wall dormer on the right (north) wing, and two gabled wall dormers on the rear wing. There is a two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed wing extending from the rear at a slight angle. The earliest known occupant is Alex M. Rankin Jr. (secretary/treasurer, Consolidated Mirror Company) in 1927.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, brick garage with slate roof, two overhead doors, and a small shed roof sheltering a pedestrian entrance on the east elevation.

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429 Woodbrook – Jack M. Green House – c. 1951

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation that connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage. The house has a stuccoed exterior with quoins at the corners, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door with vinyl sidelights and transom. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation that projects beyond the facade of the house and the side-gabled roof extends across the left bay of the house, supported by slender, grouped columns and sheltering the entrance. There are exterior brick chimneys in each gable end and a gabled wall dormer on the front of the two-car garage. The earliest known occupant is Jack M. Green (president, Mirro Products Company; vice-president, Eastern Chair Company and Idol-Greene Company) in 1951.

500 Woodbrook – Guy T. West House – c. 1939

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with one-and-a-half-story wings on the right (south) and left (north) elevations. The house has a painted brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. The left wing has weatherboards. The house has twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story and in gabled dormers on the two side wings. The entrance is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by fluted columns. An engaged, shed-roofed porch across the right wing is supported by square posts with an arched entablature. There is an exterior chimney at the rear of the right wing and a one-story, gabled ell at the rear has vinyl windows and a garage bay on its north elevation. The earliest known occupant is Guy T. West (G. T. West Veneers) in 1939.

Woodland Place

1307 Woodland – Kenneth Redman House – c. 1937

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-and-a-half-story wing on the left (south) elevation, recessed slightly from the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer, variegated terra cotta tile roof, and four-over-four, wood-sash windows, generally grouped and sheltered by small hipped copper roofs on brackets. The six-light-over-nine-panel door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay and is sheltered by a shed roof supported by brackets. There are gabled dormers on the left end of the facade and on the gabled entrance wing, each with paired eight-light casement windows. The left wing has a sunporch with picture windows on the first story and a hip-roofed dormer. A side-gabled hyphen on the right (north) elevation connects to a later, side-gabled garage with steeply pitched roof and details matching the main house. The earliest known occupant is Kenneth Redman (industrial engineer) in 1937.

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C-Building – Playhouse, c. 1950 – One-story, side-gabled playhouse with weatherboards, four-light windows, and an engaged porch on slender square posts.

1309 Woodland – Myron H. Folger House – c. 1962

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled colonial Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, grouped on the facade. The six-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts with arched openings. There are paired windows in the end gabled and an interior brick chimney. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1961 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Myron H. Folger (president, Central Savings Bank) in 1962.

1310 Woodland – Rev. Charles P. Coble House – c. 1924

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, replacement windows, and a six-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights centered on the facade and sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch on square columns. A hip-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation is supported by square columns and has been enclosed with screens. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map; however, the earliest known occupant is Reverend C. P. Coble (pastor, First Presbyterian Church) in 1925 (when the house is listed as 641 Colonial Drive).

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled shed with weatherboards, six-over-six window and batten door.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder:

Cottam, Robert (contractor)
Ferree, Tyson T. (architect)
Hunter, Herbert (architect)
Klein, Fred (architect)
Mays and Park, Associates (architects)
McJester, David (builder)
Moore, Alfred Abijal (builder)
Northup and O'Brien (architects)
Stewart, R. K. (contractors)
Voorhees, Louis (architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Uptown Suburbs Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and planning. The early-twentieth century suburbs include High Point's first streetcar suburb, Johnson Place (1907), whose grid plan ran parallel to the streetcar line and attracted prominent business owners and upper-level managers. The popularity of the development prompted the development of Roland Park (1912) and The Parkway (1915) on adjacent land west of Main Street. Both developments employed long blocks with few intersections, broad streets, and wide lots to attract upper-income residents. The Sheraton Hill development (1916) to the south featured smaller lots closer to the city center attractive to middle-income residents. The Emerywood development (1922-1946) to the north was designed by Earle Sumner Draper and utilized wide, curvilinear streets with deep lots and irregular intersections to contribute to the park-like feel of the neighborhood. In High Point, the Emerywood development is matched only by the 1926 Sherrod Park development, a middle-class neighborhood with curvilinear streets and planned greenspaces. The five platted developments within the Uptown Suburbs Historic District illustrate a shift away from city center neighborhoods to the grid-plan subdivisions bordering the streetcar line and eventually to the curvilinear suburbs common in the automobile era.

The Uptown Suburbs Historic District is also significant under National Register Criterion C for architecture, for the wide variety of architectural styles represented by the residences, apartment buildings, and churches in the district. The most prevalent styles found in the district include

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Transitional Queen Anne-style homes, Craftsman-style bungalows, Tudor Revival- and Colonial Revival-style houses, Period Cottages, and mid-century Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch-form houses. Less common styles employed in the district include the Prairie, Neoclassical Revival, Gothic Revival, Renaissance Revival, French Eclectic, Spanish Eclectic, Art Moderne, and Art Deco styles.

The Uptown Suburbs Historic District encompasses approximately sixty city blocks or portions thereof extending roughly from West Ray Avenue north to West Lexington Avenue and from Johnson Street west to Westchester Drive. The majority of the 540 primary contributing buildings are houses with several apartment buildings and churches present within the boundary, all erected during the period of significance from 1907 to 1963. The period of significance extends from the platting of the Johnson Place development in 1907 to 1963 when the majority of the building was complete. House construction continued at a steady pace of four to five new houses a year until 1963, after which home construction decreased significantly with only four new homes constructed from 1964 to 1975. Exceptional significance is not being claimed for 1963 as the five Colonial Revival style, Contemporary, and Ranch houses are a continuation of earlier architectural trends.

Early High Point History:

The city of High Point dates to the mid-1850s when the North Carolina Railroad extended westward and crossed the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. The Plank Road was completed in 1853, connecting Salem (in Forsyth County) in the west with Fayetteville and the Cape Fear River in the east by passing through southwest Guilford County. The North Carolina Railroad linked the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at Goldsboro with Charlotte, crossing the Plank Road at 940 feet above sea level, the highest point along the railroad's surveyed area.¹ A small settlement grew up around the intersection with the Plank Road. The earliest lots advertised for sale near the intersection were advertised "at High Point" and the name was adopted by the Post Office in December of 1854. The first railroad cars pulled into High Point in December of 1855 and as early as June of 1857, the town had become "the fourth highest revenue producer on the entire rail line."² By 1859, when a charter was granted to incorporate the village of High Point, its population had grown to 596 people.³ The Southern Railway completed a rail line from High Point southeast to Asheboro in 1888 and by 1913 the High Point Thomasville & Denton Railroad extended to the south, further connecting High Point to regional markets.⁴

¹ Marks, pg. 11.

² Marks, pg. 12.

³ Marks, pg. 12.

⁴ Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003, pg. 47.

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High Point developed as a woodworking center in response to the burgeoning tobacco and textile industries, by supplying wooden wagons, spindles, and bobbins. During the Civil War, northern industrialist William Henry Snow exploited the rich supply of wood in the Piedmont and after the war he erected a factory in Greensboro to manufacture shuttle blocks for northern textile mills. By the early 1870s, Snow had moved his operation to High Point and by 1887, the Snow Lumber Company employed 500 people, making it the largest woodworking plant in the state. Snow, who regularly traveled north for business, noticed the sharp price difference between raw lumber and finished furniture and set out with John H. Tate and Thomas F. Wrenn to organize the High Point Furniture Company in 1889. Eager to share in the success of the furniture industry, investors opened the Guilford Furniture Company and the High Point Chair Manufacturing Company in 1890, Tate Furniture and Eagle Furniture in 1893, Alma Furniture in 1895, and Southern Chair, Globe Furniture, and High Point Upholstery in 1896.⁵ The access to rail lines, raw materials, and cheap labor in the post-Civil War South made the ventures successful and the growing prosperity of the area only increased the demand for the products. By 1900, there were thirty-three furniture companies in High Point; by 1917, the number had risen to forty-eight.⁶

By the early twentieth century, the success of the furniture industry in High Point led to the manufacturer of products other including bedding, glass, mirrors, and excelsior (packing materials) that supported and complimented the furniture industry. Twenty-two such companies were formed between 1901 and 1903 alone, yet furniture remained the largest industry until World War I.⁷ During the war, the creation of new furniture companies slowed and many existing woodworking factories shifted their focus to produce airplane propellers and wagon parts. There was also increased demand for textiles. Hosiery mills opened at a rate of nearly one a year through the late 1910s and early 1920s.⁸ Five hosiery mills and two cotton mills in 1915 had grown to ten hosiery mills and three underwear companies by the end of the war⁹ making High Point the "Hosiery Capital of the World."¹⁰

⁵ Marks, pg. 30-31.

⁶ Briggs, Benjamin. *The Architecture of High Point, North Carolina: A History and Guide to the City's Houses, Churches and Public Buildings*. Charleston, S. C.: History Press, 2008, pg. 47.

⁷ Marks, pg. 35-36.

⁸ Briggs, pg. 48.

⁹ Marks, pg. 38.

¹⁰ Marks, pg 28.

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High Point's Residential Development:

High Point grew at a rapid pace in the early twentieth century, fueled by the success of the furniture and textile industries. The population rose from only 4,163 residents in 1900 to 9,525 by 1910 and surpassed 14,000 residents by 1920.¹¹ The earliest residential areas in High Point were concentrated near the factories and within one-half mile of the city center. These areas include the West High Street Historic District (NR, 2007), the Quaker Woods development, and the Oakwood Historic District (NR, 1991). The West High Street Historic District contains houses dating from 1879 to 1922 and extending along West High Street just south of the railroad tracks, illustrates the pattern of company owners to live near their factories as well as the southern practice of erecting the finest houses facing the railroad tracks so that they could be seen by those passing through town. The middle-class development, Quaker Woods, at the west end of Church Avenue, between North Main and Lindsay Streets, one block north of the railroad line, was developed from 1895 to 1903.¹² It employed a grid-plan on the south end with the semi-circular Boulevard Street on the north end and included residences near the intersection of North Main and W. Washington streets. Quaker Woods is notable for its wide streets and its Queen Anne-style houses. Finally, houses in the Oakwood Historic District, just west of the Quaker Woods development and across the railroad tracks from the West High Street area, were built between 1902 and 1927.

These pre-suburban neighborhoods, within walking distance of downtown, remained popular through the early decades of the twentieth century even as suburban development was on the rise. However, with the economic growth that followed World War II, the furniture market and factories experienced significant growth causing the downtown residential areas to be overtaken by commercial development. The West High Street Historic District remains intact. Many homes in the Oakwood Historic District were converted to multi-family housing and it is now completely surrounded by commercial development. The Quaker Woods development has also been affected by expanding commercial development. Only a portion of Boulevard Street remains and little housing stock remains along present-day Westwood and Gatewood Avenues. Other areas have lost historic buildings due to downtown redevelopment, including E. Kivett Drive, West Broad, Hamilton, Chestnut, Steel, Elm, and English streets.

While the earliest neighborhoods in High Point were concentrated around the city center, with the introduction of the streetcar, the radius of development was extended to about one-and-a-half miles from the city center. Working class housing continued to be concentrated on the south side of town

¹¹ Marks, pg. 42.

¹² Guilford County Register of Deeds. Plat Book 2, page 14.

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near the factories, but the streetcar facilitated the expansion of middle- and upper-class suburban development north of town. The 1907 Johnson Place development was the first major streetcar suburb in High Point and illustrates a transition between earlier downtown neighborhoods, which lacked service alleys, and later curvilinear suburbs. Factory owners flocked to North Main Street, erecting grand houses in a variety of styles, while side streets including Johnson Street and Brantley Circle in the adjacent 1912 Roland Park development were populated by upper-middle-class professionals. The success of the Johnson Place and Roland Park developments made the area northwest of the city center the premier upper- and upper-middle-class area. The Parkway was laid out just south of Roland Park in 1915 and was followed by the Sheraton Hill development to its southwest in 1916.

As the population rose, the town expanded and by 1923, High Point was the sixth largest city in the state.¹³ Additionally, the advent of the automobile extended the geographic limits of suburban development beyond the one-and-a-half-mile radius allowed by the streetcar. The Emerywood development, bordered by Roland Park to the south and Johnson Place to the east was platted in sections from 1922 to 1946 and quickly become the preeminent neighborhood for High Point's upper- and upper-middle-class residents. The 1926 Sherrod Park (NRHD, 1991), which borders Johnson Place to the south, was developed as a result of the streetcar lines, but features a single street (Woodrow Avenue) that follows the gentle curve of Montlieu Avenue to its south. Sherrod Park includes a greenway with landscaped grass and hardwood trees and a landscaped boulevard, similar to Hillcrest Place in Emerywood which serves as an entrance to the neighborhood from North Main Street. The neighborhood features smaller versions of the Tudor-, Colonial Revival-, and Craftsman-style houses found in Emerywood, providing a middle-class alternative to the upper-class developments of Emerywood and Roland Park.

Johnson Place

In the early twentieth century, business leaders and factory owners, managers and superintendents, factory workers and laborers all lived near their factories or downtown businesses in concentrated neighborhoods like the West High Street Historic District. Without zoning to regulate and separate land use or transportation to and from work, homes were generally intermixed with commercial buildings or erected adjacent to factories. Homes of the upper class were often built on higher ground, overlooking the factories; working-class houses were grouped on lower ground nearer the factory. However, the introduction of the streetcar in the early twentieth century allowed for residents and real estate developers to choose a more pastoral setting away from the factories. The North Carolina Public Service Company began operating a trolley system in High Point in 1906, but it wasn't until 1912 that

¹³ Marks. pg. 54.

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the first trolley lines were complete. The lines ran north and south along Main Street, east on English, and west on Green; this dictated the locations of extensive residential development that occurred between 1910 and 1925.¹⁴

Johnson Place, High Point's first major streetcar suburb, was developed by R. Homer Wheeler beginning in 1907 before the trolley lines were even completed. Wheeler was a real estate developer responsible for developing Quaker Woods around 1895.¹⁵ Quaker Woods was the first middle-income subdivision in High Point, centered on present-day Ferndale Boulevard, Westwood and Gatewood Streets, south of the Sheraton Hill development. Wheeler partnered with L. R. and L. E. Johnson to form the Home Investment and Improvement Company and in 1907 platted Johnson Place on sixty-eight acres of land obtained mostly from the Johnson family and bordering Main Street on the east. Though set at a slight angle, the suburb was an extension of the city grid and included twelve rectangular blocks encompassing present-day North Main, Johnson, Hamilton, Blain, Parkway, Louise, Farriss, and Guilford streets. However, residential buildings on the east end of the development do not retain sufficient integrity so only those properties facing Johnson Street and portions of North Main Street were included in the district. With the streetcar line running north along North Main and the development extending to its east, lots were all within walking distance of the trolley.

The streetcar gave people the freedom to live away from their businesses and factories and deed restrictions protected that separation. The developed plans for Johnson Place called for paved sidewalks, lighting fixtures, and water and sewer systems, but also employed deed restrictions to define the character of the neighborhood and its residences.¹⁶ By "controlling the size of building lots and dictating the design and location of houses," deed restrictions were thought to ensure neighborhood stability, maintain real estate values, and restrict an area from industrial or commercial use.¹⁷ The deed restrictions, put in place in 1907, were to be effective for twenty-one years and noted that lots must remain "without any scheme or plan of facing lots in any other direction that as shown on the map," and that no part of the building should project beyond the building setback line of 25 feet.¹⁸ Lots along North Main Street, facing the streetcar line were the largest, measuring 60-feet wide and 170-feet deep. Clearly the most prestigious lots, those parcels on North Main Street required residences costing a

¹⁴ Marks, pg. 44.

¹⁵ Briggs, pg. 42.

¹⁶ Briggs, pg. 62.

¹⁷ Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin, NPS, 2002, pg. 32.

¹⁸ Guilford County Register of Deeds. Deed Book 254, page 158.

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minimum of \$2500. Those on Johnson Street were slightly smaller, generally 50-feet by 150-feet with service alleys behind; homes were to cost at least \$1500.¹⁹

Sales were slow at first, but garnered much attention once the streetcar line began service. By 1915 the lots along North Main and Johnson Streets were nearly sold out. Advertising from the period touts the neighborhood's "highest location, beautiful outlook, strictly city property, with city conveniences."²⁰ The larger lots along North Main Street attracted High Point's leading industrialists, most notably John Hampton Adams and Henry Albion Millis. Early residents of Johnson Street included entrepreneurs, company vice-presidents and secretary-treasurers, managers, merchants, doctors, and attorneys. With this collection of residents, Johnson Place was briefly the center of High Point society. Considered to be out in the country, quite a distance from the mills and factories near which the business owners had previously lived, the area was still easily accessible by streetcar. Yet, with the prosperity of the 1920s and the popularity of the automobile, the streetcar ceased operation around 1925 and by the 1940s the city's wealthiest residents were already abandoning the North Main Street core to move to Emerywood, even farther in the "country."

Roland Park

Noting the popularity of Johnson Place in the early 1910s and the continued demand for residential development in the growing city, J. N. Ambler of Winston platted Roland Park in 1912. One block west of the streetcar line and the Johnson Place development on North Main Street, Roland Park was named for the Baltimore, Maryland, streetcar suburb of the same name developed two decades earlier. While neighborhoods like Johnson Place extended the street grid and capitalized on the proximity to the streetcar line, Roland Park reflected the growing national trend toward "naturalistically platted suburbs geared to the automobile as well as the streetcar."²¹ The Roland Park development encompasses approximately six city blocks with parcels arranged in a circle around Brantley Circle on the east end of the development with West Farris and Otteray Avenues running west from the circle.

Roland Park was the first suburban development in High Point to incorporate planned open space for parks.²² Designs for Brantley Circle, on the east end of the development, originally included a 200-foot wide "circular court including grass, flowers, and a fountain."²³ However, plans for this formal garden were abandoned in favor of a natural open space that incorporated the large oak and hickory trees

¹⁹ Guilford County Register of Deeds. Deed Book 254, page 158.

²⁰ Briggs, pg. 176.

²¹ Bishir, Catherine W. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005, pg. 515.

²² Briggs, pg. 193.

²³ Briggs, pg. 182.

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already on the site. The park was touted by developers as a safe place for children to play, as the area was marketed to young families of the upper-middle class. Lots around the circle were wedge-shaped with approximately fifty-foot street frontage and were 125-feet deep. Those lots on West Farriss Street and Otteray Avenue were more regular, measuring seventy-feet by 150-feet. Like in Johnson Place, paved sidewalks, street lighting, and water and sewer systems were included in Roland Park from the beginning.

The proximity to the streetcar lines on North Main Street and the views of the open space at Brantley Circle made the lots on the circle the most desirable. Stephen C. Clark, a native of High Point who obtained a degree from Guilford College in Greensboro, before attending the School of Decorating, Advertising, and Merchandising in Chicago, entered the real estate business in 1912 as the marketing agent for the Roland Park development.²⁴ He began selling homes around the circle almost immediately with construction of the first houses completed as early as 1916. Clark developed a system of financing for lot sales that included a "\$10 deposit and payment of \$1.25 per week. Free life insurance, a sixty-day return policy and even a 5 percent cash discount."²⁵ Like the properties on Johnson Street, the lots surrounding Brantley Circle attracted secretary-treasurers, managers, and salesman for some of the city's largest companies.

While the properties on Brantley Circle were "very good for the homeowners living on the circle," they made the remainder of the property less desirable and lot sales west of Brantley Circle and on Ardmore Circle, which served as an alley for the properties on Brantley Circle but included additional lots south of the circle, slowed.²⁶ As a result, speculators purchased much of the property on these streets, erecting smaller homes on the lots, mostly in the late 1920s.²⁷ Lots west of the circle attracted middle-to upper-middle income families. Early occupants included small business owners, clerks, superintendents, managers, and salesmen. However, wooded properties on the far west end of the development caught the attention of Joseph D. Cox (secretary-treasurer of J. Elwood Cox Manufacturing Company) and Wooster B. McEwen (president of McEwen Lumber). In the mid-1920s, both businessmen erected sprawling estates on large lots sheltered by existing mature trees, a practice that would become common in the adjacent Emerywood development.

²⁴ Joyce, Mary Lib Clark, ed. *Clarks' Collection of Historical Remembrances: Collections and Recollections from Three Generations of Clark Historians*. 1999, pg. 221.

²⁵ Briggs, pg. 182.

²⁶ Sizemore, Frank Sr. *Builders and Buildings of a City*. High Point: Chamber of Commerce, 1947, pg. 289.

²⁷ Briggs, pg. 182.

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The Parkway

Initially drawn to the suburbs by the expansion of the streetcar lines, by the late 1910s and 1920s, middle-to upper-income residents were attracted to the parks and parkways systems, like Brantley Circle in Roland Park, that the suburban developments provided. In 1915, confident of his successful marketing of Roland Park, Clark embarked on his own development, laying out The Parkway, a single street which bordered Roland Park to the south. Named for its wide street, lots measured 60-feet across and 150-feet deep. Two long blocks, uninterrupted by cross streets, both maximized land use and contributed to the grandeur of the street, while sidewalks set back from the street further emphasized its width.

The cost of lots along The Parkway (later named West Parkway Avenue) ranged from \$500 to \$1000 and sales and home construction in the development began almost immediately, with the first house at 208 West Parkway occupied in July 1915.²⁸ Construction along West Parkway Avenue continued at a steady pace through the late-1910s. In fact, Clark was so impressed with the early sales of lots on West Parkway Avenue that he boasted, “this selling and building record...has never been equaled during the first 20 months of any residential real estate development known to us, except one, that of Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.”²⁹ With the close of World War I, home construction on West Parkway Avenue boomed in the 1920s, with the majority of construction taking place before 1930 and all but a few lots developed before World War II. The wide street and deep lots along West Parkway Avenue attracted the same types of upper-level management that were drawn to the Johnson Place and Roland Park developments. These included company presidents and vice-presidents, secretary-treasurers, managers, salesmen, bookkeepers, clerks, and engineers. In 1918, Clark himself built a house at 538 West Parkway Avenue, one of the earliest in the development.

Sheraton Hill

Confident in the success of The Parkway, in 1916 Clark purchased the land for and platted Sheraton Hill, which bordered The Parkway to the south. The development included Colonial and Sunset Drives running parallel to and the entire length of West Parkway Avenue with several intersecting streets. It echoed the long, uninterrupted blocks of The Parkway development and the planned open space of Roland Park to create a neighborhood targeted toward young families. An early advertisement for the neighborhood expressed the importance of a proper neighborhood and its social privileges and opportunities for the raising of children. It goes on to describe Sheraton Hill as the “most attractive place for the noblest family life,” providing a well-established community with open air and sunshine

²⁸ Briggs, pg. 186.

²⁹ Briggs, pg. 182.

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that will “bring you health and strength” and claiming that “the good influences of her splendid people will be of invaluable help in making your home life successful and happy.”³⁰

Like Brantley Circle in Roland Park, the Jacobean Terrace (now Triangle Park) in Sheraton Hill provided planned green space for its residents. Extending between Colonial Drive and West Parkway Avenue via Colonial Place, the triangular park originally contained a pergola and shelter overlooking a wading pond. The park remains an open space and now contains picnic tables, benches, and modern play equipment.

When Sheraton Hill was platted, Clark referenced the city’s expansive furniture industry in the names of streets. Colonial Avenue and Chippendale Road were the major east-west streets with Queen Anne and Jacobean courts bordering the park and Charles Drive and Adam Lane further to the west. However, Charles Drive was never constructed and many of the other street names were changed over time (Jacobean Court was renamed Colonial Place, Chippendale Drive renamed Sunset Drive, and Mission Way renamed Delmont Street) and the theme was lost.

Lots in Sheraton Hill were generally sixty-feet wide by 150-feet deep, though lots on the east end of Colonial and Sunset drives and along Colonial Court were narrower, measuring only fifty-feet wide. While the same size as lots on West Parkway Avenue, the narrower streets of Colonial and Sunset drives make the neighborhood feel more modest. Clark likely noticed this and marketed Sheraton Hill by advertising its proximity to The Parkway and Roland Park. A plat of the neighborhood published in the newspaper shows Charles Drive, noting that the planned connecting road between Colonial Drive and Parkway Avenue, “absolutely unifies Parkway and Colonial Drive into practically one and the same street.”³¹ The text of the article notes that people “like to rub elbows with people of means...because such an environment adds value to their own homes, reflects credit on themselves, gives them social distinction, and enables them to see from year to year a steady enhancement in the value of their ground.”³²

Home construction occurred at a rapid pace from 1923 through 1930 and residents along Colonial Drive very much reflected the upper-level managers, secretaries, salesmen, and small business owners who were settling along Parkway Avenue. The secondary streets to the south, including Sunset and Ray Avenues, Delmont and Council Streets, were settled by middle- and working-class residents

³⁰ “The Glory of Age is the Family.” The High Point Enterprise. 24 May 1920.

³¹ “Ten Questions for Home Buyers.” The High Point Enterprise. 21 May 1920.

³² “Ten Questions for Home Buyers.” The High Point Enterprise. 21 May 1920.

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including teachers, carpenters, machinists, upholsterers, and barbers. Home construction continued in the west end of the neighborhood into the early 1960s, but the initial 1920s development reflected the immense growth that High Point experienced during the early twentieth century with over \$20,000,000 worth of building permits issued in the 1920s and an expansion of the city limits from four square miles to ten square miles during the same period.³³

Emerywood

Dozens of new families were moving to High Point each year when Homer Wheeler laid out Johnson Place in 1907, by the time Sheraton Hill and The Parkway were established in the 1920s, people were coming to town by the hundreds. This increase in population coupled with the great success of High Point's industries brought the need for an additional upper-income housing development, "a residential section de luxe – something fine – highly restricted and carefully developed."³⁴ Having successfully developed Roland Park, The Parkway, and Sheraton Hill, Stephen C. Clark felt confident in his ability to provide just such a development and the Bencini property, bordering Roland Park to the north and just a block away from North Main Street and the Johnson Place development, proved to be the perfect location.

Emery Bencini, an executive with the Snow Lumber Company, owned a fifty-acre tract of land north of the Roland Park development that was used primarily as a cow pasture. Bencini and his family had planned a large suburban estate on the property, but when he died in 1917, construction of the estate had not yet begun. In 1922, Bencini's widow sold the property to Stephen C. Clark for \$35,000 and in July of 1922, Clark registered the plat of Emerywood, having named the development for Bencini.³⁵

It is unclear whether Clark had enlisted the assistance of Earle Sumner Draper when he created the original plat, but by June 1923 when the first addition to the Emerywood development was platted, Draper was listed as the landscape architect and city planner on the plat. Draper was educated in the landscape architecture program at the University of Massachusetts and upon graduation was employed by John Nolen in Boston. Nolen was hired to lay out the Myers Park neighborhood in Charlotte and Draper was sent to oversee its development. By 1917, seeing "such great opportunity in the booming economy of the 'New South'," Draper started his own firm in Charlotte.³⁶ Widely regarded as the first professional planner to establish an office in the South, from 1917 to 1933, Draper planned over one-hundred suburbs in the South, stretching from Alabama to Virginia. Emerywood is one of Draper's

³³ Briggs, pg. 56.

³⁴ Sizemore, pg. 290.

³⁵ Briggs, pg. 193.

³⁶ Briggs, Benjamin. "Country Roads: Emerywood sought new style of city." High Point Enterprise. 2001 January 25.

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best-known designs in North Carolina, along with Hayes Barton in Raleigh, Forest Hills in Durham, Lindley Park in Greensboro, and Beverly Hills in Asheville. He also helped to create a citywide land-use plan titled “Building Zone Map for the City of High Point” in 1926, which outlined commercial zones with a focus on major intersections and was to help control growth and regulate land use.³⁷

Emerywood was developed at a time when cities and towns throughout North Carolina and the country were employing “professional planners to lay out curvilinear street plans graced with open parks.”³⁸ Additionally, with the popularity of the automobile, homes no longer needed to be within walking distance of the streetcar line, which ceased operation in High Point in 1925. Rather, homes could be built at a lower density with larger yards, more privacy, and a park-like setting.³⁹ Frederick Law Olmsted’s design principles had become the basis for laying out suburban neighborhoods and Draper incorporated them into his plan for Emerywood. “The first design requirement was a tranquil site with mature trees, broad lawns, and some variation in the topography. The second was good roads and walks laid out in gracefully curved lines to ‘suggest leisure, contemplativeness, and happy tranquility,’ and third was the subdivision of lots in irregular shapes.”⁴⁰ The curvilinear streets of Emerywood followed the topography of the land, maximizing views and minimizing the number of perpendicular intersections, using triangles or Y-shaped intersections instead of standard junctures. This treatment of intersections allowed the triangular islands to be developed as small parks and gardens.

While Draper laid out the entire Emerywood development at once, it was ultimately platted in seven parts from 1922 to 1948. The earliest plat, from 1922, included properties on the west side of North Main Street, including Hillcrest Place, a short street with a boulevard that connected Main Street to Hillcrest Drive, as well as the 200 blocks of Hillcrest and Edgedale Drives. The “Emerywood Addition”, platted in 1923, included the 400 blocks of Hillcrest Drive, Edgedale Drive, and West Lexington Avenue as well as both sides of present-day Emerywood and Woodbrook Drives north of Forest Hill Drive. “Emerywood Addition No.2”, also platted in 1923, included the north side of the 900 block of present-day Forest Hill Drive. “Woodbrook Court: Third Addition to Emerywood” included the 300-400 blocks of Woodbrook Drive. “Emerywood Addition No.4” included the 1000-1100 blocks of Country Club Drive, the 1100 block of Forest Hill Drive, the 1100-1200 blocks of Greenway Drive, the 600-700 blocks of Hillcrest Drive, and the south side of Emery Court. “Emerywood Addition No.5”, platted in 1927, subdivided lots between Greenway Drive and Westchester Drive and between Emery Circle and Hillcrest Drive. “Emerywood Addition No.6”,

³⁷ Briggs, pg. 54.

³⁸ Bishir, pg. 515.

³⁹ Ames, pg. 22.

⁴⁰ Ames, pg. 39.

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platted in 1928, subdivided the peninsula of land that extends west from Westchester Drive between Greenway and Forest Hill Drives. Finally, in 1946, the City of High Point subdivided the piece of land containing the 300 blocks of Hillcrest and Edgedale Drives.

Hillcrest Drive was the premier street in the 1922 and 1923 plats of the subdivision, with lots displaying a 100-foot street frontage and being 170- to 180-feet deep, thus allowing the homes to be set farther back from the street. The street itself “was designed to be 26 feet wide, topped with asphalt and bordered by an ‘oval’ curb and gutter.”⁴¹ Deed restrictions required that homes along Hillcrest Drive be erected at a cost of at least \$10,000.⁴² Hillcrest Place, a wide street with a boulevard connected the subdivision to North Main Street and had wide, shallow lots facing the boulevard. Lots along Edgedale Drive were slightly smaller, measuring sixty-feet wide by about 150-feet deep, but displayed the same street width. Bordering on Old Walberg Road (now Lexington Avenue) and facing away from the development, the lots on the north end of the neighborhood were significantly smaller, measuring only 50-feet by 150-feet. Water, sewer, and gas lines were all included in the original plan as was street lighting along Hillcrest Drive that Clark speculated that would “amaze High Pointers” when lit.⁴³

The High Point Country Club, just west of The Parkway and Sheraton Hill developments, helped draw the Emerywood development farther west. Organized in 1922, the club opened in 1923 with a nine-hole golf course, swimming pool, and tennis courts.⁴⁴ From 1925 to 1927, four additional plats were filed as expansions of the Emerywood development, which extended around the north and east sides of the golf course and all the way west to Manchester Drive. Blocks in this later section of the development are more irregular in shape than those on the earlier east end of the development, resulting in odd-shaped lots with street frontages ranging in length from fifty to 125 feet.

Several portions of the original plan were altered as the development progressed. Initial plans called for Hillcrest and Greenway drives to connect in the northwest corner of the neighborhood, creating a triangular-shaped block that would contain a school for the neighborhood. However, by 1927 the proposed school site had been divided into individual home sites, and at some point the decision was made to end Hillcrest and Greenway drives as cul-de-sacs rather than connect them. Additionally, a peninsula on the west end of the neighborhood created by Greenway and Forest Hill was intended to be sold as a single lot for a large estate, but was subdivided in 1927. Finally, planned vehicular

⁴¹ “For Your Permanent Home: Emerywood Addition in the Country Club District.” The High Point Enterprise. 14 June 1923.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ McPherson, Holt, ed. High Pointers of High Point. High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1976, pg. 17.

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connections to West Lexington Avenue and Westchester Drive from the northwest corner of the neighborhood were never completed, resulting in a more insular development.⁴⁵

Viewed as a residential masterpiece, Emerywood was “highly restrictive and carefully developed” with tree-lined streets and an impressive collection of homes designed by regional architects.⁴⁶ Restrictions on housing size, cost, and ownership created a neighborhood “where High Point’s growing upper-income residents could escape the crowded streets of the center of town and construct charming, and sometimes palatial, residences in themes of historic European and early American styles.”⁴⁷ In fact, in the 1920s and 1930s, the majority of the city’s upper-income residents relocated to Emerywood, sometimes from nearby Johnson Place and Roland Park. The neighborhood was home to business owners, entrepreneurs, secretary-treasurers, managers, salesman, doctors, and lawyers and represented “a fundamental shift of social values in the city as wealthy industrialists and financiers traded their highly visible city center residences for the private and exclusive enclave at the edge of the city.”⁴⁸

The Emerywood neighborhood remains one of High Point’s most prestigious neighborhoods. Several later neighborhoods employed the same curvilinear street patterns and bore the same name, but are not contiguous with the original development. Emerywood West (1928) is located south of the High Point Country Club, bordering the earlier Quaker Woods Development. Emerywood Estates (c. 1930) and Emerywood Forest (1957-1967) are located west of the High Point Country Club on the west side of Westchester Drive and are not contiguous with the Emerywood development. Additionally, as a result of the popularity of the Emerywood development, Roland Park to its south is now widely considered by residents and real estate agents alike to be part of the Emerywood development and has become known as Old Emerywood.

Architectural Context:

The Uptown Suburbs Historic District contains a wide variety of architectural house forms and styles, due in large part to its long period of development spanning the 1910s through the 1960s. The Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles remained popular throughout nearly the entire period of development, while other popular styles, including Craftsman, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional saw limited periods of popularity in line with national trends. The prosperity of High Point’s residents led to their engaging regionally-known architects to design some of the district’s larger homes in distinctive styles, ranging from Neoclassical Revival and Renaissance Revival to

⁴⁵ Shipman, Roy J. High Point, A Pictorial History. High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1983, pg. 330.

⁴⁶ Marks, pg. 54.

⁴⁷ Briggs, pg. 62.

⁴⁸ Briggs, pg. 62.

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Spanish Mission and Art Moderne. Additionally, the availability of mass-produced building materials from the Snow Lumber Company and other local suppliers provided the residents of High Point with more choices for windows, doors, moldings, and mantels for their homes than were available in other municipalities. These factors contributed to a rich, diverse collection of residential building types and styles in the Uptown Suburbs Historic District.

The earliest homes in the district were constructed in the Queen Anne and Transitional Queen Anne styles, popular nationwide at the turn of the twentieth century. These homes date from the early 1910s and are concentrated along Johnson Street in the Johnson Place development. The best example of the Queen Anne style is the c. 1913 Walter White House (1109 Johnson Street) with its gable-and-wing form and hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with spindled brackets and an original turned railing. The c. 1910 Ferdinand Ecker House (901 Johnson Street) features irregular massing with projecting canted bays on the left end of the façade and on the right elevation, siding on the first floor with wood shingles on the second floor, corbelled chimneys, and a one-story, wraparound porch. However, this Transitional Queen Anne style house also displays Colonial Revival-style detailing commonly found on later examples of the style, when restrained classicism was favored over the intricate decorations found on earlier Queen Anne-style homes. On the Ecker House these include a modillion cornice, pedimented gables and dormers, and paired columns supporting the porch.

Common throughout the 1910s and 1920s, especially in the Johnson Place and representing the earliest homes constructed in The Parkway and Sheraton Hill developments, were homes that employed regional house forms and had modest detailing or a mixture of details from several different styles. The c. 1910 A. Julius Holton (1006 Holton Place) is a two-story, hip-roofed I-house, a vernacular house form built throughout North Carolina for much of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. While the house has vinyl siding and several modern additions at the rear, it retains one-over-one, wood-sash windows and a one-light-over-three-panel door. The Foursquare house form was popularized in builder's magazines in the late nineteenth century, an example of which is the Herman D. Sears House I (908 Johnson Street), which has one-over-one windows and a simple, hip-roofed porch on square columns. Similarly, the c. 1916 Frank D. Blake House (1209 Johnson Street) is a Foursquare house form with paired windows and a wraparound porch supported by paired, square columns. The earliest outbuildings in the district are accessed via the service alleys behind North Main and Johnson streets. The c. 1910 Ferdinand Ecker House (901 Johnson Street) has one of the largest outbuildings in the district; the carriage house is a full two stories with a clipped-side-gabled roof, interior brick chimneys, and dormers on the east and west elevations. The c. 1916 Frank D. Blake House (1209 Johnson Street) has a smaller-scaled garage more typical of the era. It is a one-story, hip-roofed frame garage with weatherboards and paired sliding doors on the front elevation.

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The Craftsman style, one of the most popular styles for early twentieth-century suburbs nationwide, was employed in houses from the 1910s through the early 1930s in the Johnson Place, Roland Park, The Parkway, and Sheraton Hill developments. The Craftsman style gained widespread popularity as a reaction to the applied decorative details of the Queen Anne style and formality of the Classical and Colonial Revival styles. The style emphasized a simplicity that focused on the materials and the structure itself, often employing stone and brick as decorative details and retaining exposed eaves and structural supports. The most common application of the style was to the one- or one-and-a-half-story bungalow form. The c. 1918 Elizabeth Turner House (519 West Parkway Avenue) is one of the most decorated examples of the front-gabled bungalow with a full-width engaged porch that has exposed roof framing tapered posts-on-piers supports, and shingles and exposed purlins in the gable. The c. 1924 Hugh Culclasure House (312 West Ray Avenue) has a low-slung, side-gabled silhouette with sawn purlins, a shed-roofed projecting bay on the left elevation, and geometric lattice between the slender porch supports. The c. 1925 Mack S. Hiatt House II (203 Hillcrest Drive) is an example of a less-common brick bungalow with faux half-timbering in the gables. Picture windows on the façade are flanked by eight-light casement windows with twenty-eight-light transoms.

Larger, one-and-a-half-story bungalows and two-story Foursquares also utilized Craftsman-style details. The c. 1923 Bessie Smith House (307 Otteray Avenue) features grouped eight-over-one, Craftsman-style windows; knee brackets and faux half-timbering in the gables; and a wide-front-gabled porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers. The c. 1921 Mack S. Hiatt House I (107 Brantley Circle) is a rustic example of the style with unpainted wood shingles, grouped nine-over-one windows, and a stone chimney and porch piers. The c. 1928 Bernard J. Dunn House (211 Edgedale Drive) is a Foursquare house with a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The c. 1916 Carter Dalton House (1013 Johnson Street) is an early example of the style as applied to a two-story, L-shaped structure. It has a shingled exterior with knee brackets in the gables and shingled post on granite piers support the porch.

Craftsman-style houses often had small frame garages, detailed to match the house. The c. 1918 Oscar C. Durham House (521 West Parkway) features a one-story, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and knee brackets in the gables. The c. 1923 Carson C. Deal House (901 Carrick Street) has a one-story, side-gabled brick garage with exposed rafter tails and a nine-light-over-two-panel door. The 1925 Craftsman-style Dr. Charles S. Grayson House (1009 North Main Street) has one of the most decorative garages in the district; the one-story granite garage has a tile roof with flared eaves, exposed rafter tails, and an eyebrow vent.

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The Prairie style originated in the Midwest with the house designs of Frank Lloyd Wright, whose work gained popularity around the turn of the twentieth century. A distinctly American building style, the Prairie style is related to the Arts and Crafts Movement. It is characterized by an overall horizontal appearance meant to blend the building with its surroundings, and often has broad, low-pitched roofs with deep overhangs, brick or stuccoed exteriors, and ribbon windows. The c. 1912 Bencini-Zollicoffer House (1207 Johnson Street) is the only example of the style in the district. It is symmetrical with a pebbledash exterior, wide eaves, windows placed very near the corners of the building, and a one-story porch supported by posts on a pebbledash-covered knee wall. More common in North Carolina's early twentieth century neighborhoods is the stylistically-related Arts and Crafts style, which emphasized craftsmanship. The c. 1916 Harry W. Raymond House (1008 Johnson Street) has deep overhangs, a projecting hip-roofed wing on the left end of the façade with applied Arts and Crafts-style trim at its corners, and a porch supported by brick piers with inset stuccoed panels. The one-story, Arts and Crafts-style c. 1916 C. Cecil Prince House (303 Otteray Avenue) has a low-slung hipped roof that contributes to the horizontality of the structure and has a front porch supported by full-height tapered square columns.

The Colonial Revival style is the most prominent residential style constructed in the Uptown Suburbs district with one- and two-story examples in brick and frame located throughout the district from the 1910s through the 1960s. The earliest examples in the district are found mostly in the Johnson Place, The Parkway, and Roland Park developments and are part of an eclectic phase of architecture that took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions.⁴⁹ The c. 1913 R. Odell Lindsay House (1002 Johnson Street) is one of the earliest and most highly decorated examples of the style with a projecting, canted bay on the side elevation and wood shingles on the second-floor level, more typical of the Queen Anne style, illustrating the overlap of the styles. The house has pedimented, gabled dormers, a modillion cornice, and a low, pedimented gable marking the entry to the wraparound porch. The c. 1927 Robert T. Amos House I (902 Forest Hill Drive) is stylistically related to the 1917 Reynolda House in nearby Winston-Salem. It has a steeply-pitched, green-tiled roof that extends beyond the façade to cover a full-width terrace; paired French doors with transoms across the façade; a wide, shed-roofed dormer; and one-story, front-gabled projecting porches on each end of the façade.

The more typical examples of the Colonial Revival style are one- and two-story, side-gabled, double-pile houses with double-hung windows, classical door surrounds, and often dormers and projecting wings. However, a series of Colonial Revival-style houses with atypical forms and details are among the most interesting examples of the style in the district. The 1916 David N. Welborn House (516 West

⁴⁹ Bishir, pg. 489.

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Parkway Avenue) is a two-story, side-gabled form with a shingled second floor that extends slightly over the first floor. The house has grouped windows on the first floor and a centered entrance with sidelights and an arched transom. The asymmetrical c. 1929 C. A. Barbee House (408 Hillcrest Drive) has a two-story core with prominent window lintels and sills and an entrance with blind arch and pedimented surround; a one-and-a-half-story wing on the right elevation has gabled dormers and a full-width inset porch. The c. 1923 James T. Stewart House (406 West Parkway Street) is a one-story example of the style with a symmetrical façade, eyebrow dormer vents, and a full-width, engaged porch supported by grouped columns.

A second phase of Colonial Revival-style architecture that focused on more accurate reproductions of Georgian and Federal precedents dominated The Parkway, Roland Park, and Emerywood developments in the 1920s and early 1930s, due in part to the successful model of Colonial Williamsburg.⁵⁰ Two-story, side-gabled or hip-roofed, brick houses with symmetrical facades and Colonial details were the most common expression of the Colonial Revival style during this period. The 1926 Lucy and J. Vassie Wilson House (425 Hillcrest Drive) references Federal-style precedents with its brick quoins, wide modillion cornice, and green slab-tile roof with hip-roofed dormers. Tripartite windows on the first floor façade have plaster arches with urns and garlands; the double-leaf door has a classical surround with tall entablature and is sheltered by a half-round columned portico. The c. 1924 H. Frank Hunsucker House (209 Hillcrest Drive) is both more restrained than the Wilson House and more typical of the Colonial Revival-style structures of this period. It has a symmetrical façade with one-story, hip-roofed porches flanking the main two-story section. There are flared brick lintels with concrete keystones over the windows, a modillion cornice, and a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped square columns. The c. 1927 Alvin S. Parker House (212 Hillcrest Drive) references Georgian precedents, with a symmetrical façade, a parapeted end-gable slate roof, and a brick parapet across the façade with segments of open balusters above the second-floor windows. The house has a broken pediment over the entrance, a modillion cornice, and wood aprons or panels below the first-floor windows. The c. 1933 Walter L. Jackson House (1101 Forest Hill Drive) has a main volume flanked by one-story wings, a shed-roofed porte-cochere on the left elevation and a matching, one-story wing on the right elevation. The seven-bay-wide façade is dominated by a two-story, projecting, pedimented front-gabled entrance bay.

The Colonial Revival style remained popular in the post-World War II era and well into the 1960s “because it was easily adapted to modest homes as well as ranch houses and provided a safe and

⁵⁰ Bishir, pg. 489.

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familiar design alternative to other period or modernist designs.”⁵¹ The c. 1950 Charles F. Carroll House (700 Hillcrest Drive) illustrates the style as applied to a one-story house, a more popular form in the post-war years. The house has a symmetrical façade and scaled-down details included a denticulated cornice and low, front-gabled porch with pediment supported by paired slender columns. The c. 1956 William L. Jackson House (815 Hillcrest Drive) has an impressive, two-story symmetrical façade with a denticulated cornice and a central entrance with transom and pediment surround typical of earlier Colonial Revival houses, but with the nearly-flush eaves typical in post-World War II construction.

A popular variation of the Colonial Revival style was the Dutch Colonial Revival, characterized by a gambrel or steeply-pitched gabled roof with shed-roofed dormers.⁵² The style was constructed from the late 1910s through the 1920s in the Roland Park, The Parkway, and Sheraton Hill developments with a small number of later examples in the Emerywood neighborhood. The c. 1921 Charles F. Tomlinson House (529 West Parkway Avenue) is one of the best and most decorative examples of the style. It has a brick veneer on the first floor with wood siding in the gables, shed-roofed dormers, and a green slab-tile roof with deep eaves supported by braces. Paired six-over-six windows have decorative shutters and the six-panel door has a classical surround with sidelights and a three-part transom sheltered by an arched-roofed porch on grouped columns. The c. 1924 Dr. Albert Carl Jones House (1101 Johnson Street) has typical elements of the style including a symmetrical façade with gambrel-end chimneys, a wide, shed-roofed dormer, grouped double-hung windows, and a fanlight over the entrance.

Garages accompanying Colonial Revival-style houses often reflected the materials and details of the main structure. The c. 1924 Dutch Colonial Revival-style Robert E. Ranson House I (503 Colonial Drive) has a matching one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage with weatherboards and paired six-over-six windows in the gable. The c. 1930 Fred N. Tate House (600 Emerywood) has one of the largest garages in the district, a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame garage with stuccoed exterior and gabled wall dormers. The 1926 Lucy and J. Vassie Wilson House (425 Hillcrest Drive) has a highly decorative, one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed brick garage with a tile roof, interior brick chimney, and gabled dormers with weatherboards and double-hung windows.

⁵¹ Briggs, pg. 64.

⁵² Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture, 1600 to 1940*. Washington D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1994, pg. 68.

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Popularized by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the Neoclassical Revival style was a monumental style, characterized by a dominant portico, popular for upper-income residences in the early twentieth century.⁵³ Several examples exist in the Johnson Place and The Parkway developments from the 1910s and 1920s. The c. 1910 Lee A. Briles House (1103 North Main Street) exemplifies the style with a symmetrical façade dominated by a two-story portico supported by full-height Ionic columns. It has a heavy modillion cornice, tripartite windows on the façade and a door classical surround with dentils in the entablature. The c. 1923 Homer T. Hudson House (701 West Parkway Avenue) features a two-story portico supported by Corinthian columns and sheltering a six-panel door with an arched, leaded-glass fanlight. The one-story porch on the left elevation is supported by Doric columns with a Greek-key detail at the roofline and is balanced by a one-story wing on the right elevation.

Neoclassicism experienced a further revival after World War II with one-, one-and-a-half-, and two-story examples being constructed in the Emerywood development in the 1950s. The c. 1957 Grady V. Stroupe House (610 Emerywood Drive) is a large home with a full portico typical of the style. It has a symmetrical one-story, three-bay-wide façade with side-gabled hyphens connecting to projecting hip-roofed wings on the side elevations. This brick structure has a pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns sheltering the entrance. The c. 1955 Harold C. Bennett House II (423 Hillcrest Drive) is one-and-a-half-stories with gabled dormers on the façade and a portico with pediment that typifies the style. The two-story, c. 1954 P. Hunter Dalton Jr. House (811 Hillcrest Drive) is more comparable in scale to the Neoclassical-style homes of the early twentieth century, but with the pared-down detailing more common by mid-century. The brick structure has quoins, a denticulated cornice, and a two-story portico supported by large columns.

A wide range of period revival styles were constructed throughout the Uptown Suburbs Historic District. Historian Benjamin Briggs notes that, "during High Point's explosive growth of the 1920s, professional architects established offices in the city to take advantage of an increasingly sophisticated customer base. These professionals brought with them the knowledge and understanding to design more academic interpretations of Colonial and Medieval styles."⁵⁴ The most common of the revival styles in the district, after the Colonial Revival style, is Tudor Revival, characterized by its irregular form, steeply-pitched roofs, decorative chimneys and use of half-timbering or applied faux half-timbering. The earliest example of the style in the district is the c. 1916 Randall B. Terry House (200

⁵³ Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1998, pg. 224.

⁵⁴ Briggs, pg. 63.

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West Farriss Street), which has a wide front porch, atypical of the Tudor Revival style, that is supported by tapered brick supports with sawn brackets. The Terry House, at the gateway to the Roland Park neighborhood, introduced the Tudor Revival style to the city, a style used frequently in The Parkway and Emerywood developments from the early 1920s through the late 1930s.

Perhaps the most recognized example of the Tudor Revival style in the district is the 1924 Sidney Halstead Tomlinson House, known as Tomlynhurst, (403 Hillcrest Drive). This impressive two-story structure has a steeply-pitched, hipped slate roof with multiple projecting gables, a brick first floor with faux half-timbering on the second floor in the gables, and leaded-glass casement windows with transoms and cast stone surrounds at the first-floor level. A crenellated parapet tops the attached carport with a cast stone crest in the parapet and pointed-arch brick openings. Smaller but similarly detailed is the c. 1928 Dr. O. Blanchard Bonner House (408 Edgedale Drive). It has a steeply-pitched slate roof, casement windows with transoms, and a crenellated entrance bay with cast stone door surround. The c. 1928 Kenneth C. Denny House (207 Hillcrest Drive) is a one-and-a-half-story example of the style with an inset porch supported by square posts with curved braces, timber lintels over the first-floor casement windows, and decorative brickwork at the entrance bay and chimney.

Two-story, side-gabled or hip-roofed houses with prominent front-gabled wings featuring faux half-timbering are the most common demonstration of the Tudor Revival style found in the district. For example, the c. 1921 Talmadge V. Rochelle House (530 West Parkway Avenue) has a two-story, projecting, front-gabled bay centered in the front-gabled wing; a diamond-paned lancet window over the entrance bay; and arched casement windows in a gabled dormer. The c. 1933 Herman H. Smith House (421 Edgedale Drive) has a two-story, front-gabled entrance bay with diamond-paned casement windows; low, hip-roofed wall dormers; and an inset porch with stone detailing at the arched openings. The c. 1930 W. Chase Idol House (210 Hillcrest Drive) features sawn rakeboards and finials in the gables to compliment the faux half-timbering, a cast-stone pointed-arched entrance surround, and a side porch with pointed-arched brick openings and a catslide roof.

Several examples of the Tudor Revival style in the district have stuccoed exteriors or brick veneers that extend nearly to the top of the steeply-pitched gables and dormers. The c. 1928 J. Edward Millis House (905 Forest Hill Drive) features a wide, side-gabled form with projecting, front-gabled bays and shed-roofed wall dormers. It has a stuccoed exterior, leaded-glass casement windows (some with transoms), and a double-leaf, Tudor-arch door with a detailed, stuccoed surround with drip mold. Another example, the c. 1930 Jack H. Thomas House (1208 Greenway Drive) has a painted brick façade with weatherboards in the upper one-third of the gable, a decorative, double-flue chimney, and diamond-paned casement windows. The c. 1938 E. L. Stanton House (415 Edgedale Drive) has less

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detail than other Tudor Revival-style homes in the district, illustrating the shift toward the Minimal Traditional-style and Period Cottages that were common in the district from the 1930s through the 1950s. It has a steeply-pitched, front-gabled entrance wing with an arched batten door in a matching brick surround and has casement windows and weatherboards in the gables and its front-gabled dormer.

Numerous Tudor Revival-style homes in the district have complementary outbuildings that mimic the detailing found on the main house. The c. 1923 Joseph A. Johnson House (507 Colonial Drive) has a one-story, front-gabled brick garage with stucco and knee brackets in the gable. Similarly, the c. 1928 Kilby Page House III (219 Edgedale Drive) has a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled brick garage with faux half-timbering in the gables. Larger houses, like the c. 1928 J. Edward Millis House (905 Forest Hill Drive), had large-scale garages to match; the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Millis garage has a stuccoed exterior, and exterior chimney, twelve-light casement windows, and five hip-roofed dormers on the east elevation.

The French Eclectic style, characterized by a steeply-pitched hipped roof, flared eaves, and a brick, stucco, or stone exterior, became popular in the 1920s and 1930s after American soldiers were exposed to French architecture during World War I.⁵⁵ The Norman Revival style, an interpretation of the style based on Norman farmhouses or manor houses, generally lacked the wood detailing and front-facing gables found on Tudor Revival-style houses of the same period, instead incorporating cylindrical towers. Examples of the Norman Revival style in the district include the c. 1939 Edgar W. Freeze Jr. House (1107 Greenway Drive), which has a stuccoed exterior, grouped casement windows, and a cylindrical tower marking the entrance and the c. 1929 Louis W. Ferree House (1123 Forest Hill Drive) with decorative quoins at the entrance, a projecting bay window, and a turret on the right elevation.

The Renaissance Revival and Mediterranean styles were popular in America from the 1890s through 1930 as classical styles rose in popularity, and architects and builders looked to original period European buildings for inspiration. Both styles have overtly classical features and are defined by tile roofs with wide overhangs, frequently with brackets or elaborately decorated cornices, arched windows, and stone or stucco exteriors. Though not widely used in the district, the Renaissance Revival style employed for some of the district's most prominent houses in the late 1910s and 1920s. The most elaborate example of the Renaissance Revival style is the 1918 John Hampton Adams House (1108 North Main Street), which has a stuccoed exterior, a barrel-tile roof with bracketed eaves, a

⁵⁵ McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002, pg. 387-388.

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colonnaded loggia, and applied decorative features including pediments and medallions. The c. 1927 Gurney H. Kearns House (308 Hillcrest Drive) has a light-colored brick veneer, barrel-tile roof with bracketed eaves, blind arches over the first-floor windows, and a full-width terrace across the façade. The c. 1929 Charles C. Edwards House (11 Hillcrest Place), an example of the Mediterranean style, is unique for its use of brick veneer on the first floor with stucco and brick detailing on the second floor. It has grouped, double-hung windows, a flat-roofed projecting entrance bay with a recessed entrance, and flat-roofed one-story wings on each side elevation. The Mediterranean-style c. 1930 J. M. Loving Sr. House (607 Colonial Drive) has a hip-roofed rectangular form, arched paired French doors across the façade, and a prominent brick chimney.

The Spanish Eclectic style appeared in the district in the 1920s, most often in the Johnson Park, Roland Park, and The Parkway developments. The c. 1927 Russell M. Willard House (718 West Farris Street) is typical of the Spanish Eclectic style with a low-pitched roof with shallow eaves, rough stucco-plastered walls, rounded arches above main windows, and an integrated patio on the southwest corner of the house. Characterized by stuccoed walls, exposed rafter tails, multi-curved gables or parapets, the Spanish Mission style was used on one- and two-story homes as well as apartment buildings. For example, the one-story c. 1927 Lawrence M. Ingram House (111 West Farriss Street) features a continuous wall surface and parapet with barrel-tiled pent roofs over the windows and door openings, a half-round porch, and a full-width terrace across the façade. The c. 1928 Roland T. Holton House (205 Edgedale Drive) is a two-story example of the style with a continuous pent roof supported by braces, paired arched French doors on the façade, and a parapet with multi-curved gable centered on the façade.

In the 1920s and 1930s, as the city's affluent business owners chose to build their homes in Emerywood, apartment buildings were constructed on the undeveloped lots on North Main Street. With designs ranging from Spanish Eclectic styles in the 1920s to Art Deco and Classical styles in the 1930s, the apartments complemented the existing residential architecture of the street while providing higher-density living along the city's main thoroughfare. The earliest apartment building in the district, the 1920 A. E. Taplin Apartment Building (408 West Parkway Avenue) is constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a stuccoed exterior, low-pitched roof with wide overhangs and exposed rafters, and an arched entrance centered on the façade. The c. 1924 Spanish Mission-style Hardee Apartments (1102 North Main Street) has a stuccoed exterior and projecting porches with stuccoed parapets and pent tile roofs supported by heavy sawn brackets. Constructed in the Art Deco style, the c. 1935 Rowella Apartments (1003 North Main Street) has a brick veneer with cast concrete details including fluted door surrounds with scalloped pediments, spandrels adorned with rosettes between the first- and second-floor windows, and decorative concrete 'tabs' extending from the parapet that

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emphasize the verticality of the building. The less decorative c. 1937 Ecker Apartments (1011 North Main Street) has brick spandrels between the first- and second-floor windows and a cast-concrete door surround with fluted pilasters and “Ecker” incised over the door. The last, and largest, apartment complex in the district is the c. 1939 Emerywood Court Apartments (1203-1221 North Main Street), which features stylized classical elements including brick veneers with brick quoins at the corners, cast-concrete panels in the parapet above each entrance bay, and classical door surrounds with fluted pilasters.

Church construction in the district was also concentrated on North Main Street with the First Presbyterian Church and St. Mary’s Episcopal Church both erected in the Gothic Revival style. Common in church construction in America the Gothic Revival style, as applied to religious buildings, generally featured stone or brick exteriors, decorative buttresses, steeply-pitched gables to emphasize the verticality of the structure, pointed-arched windows, and crenelated towers. The 1927 First Presbyterian Church has a T-plan with a four-story tower at the northwest corner of the intersecting sections. It has a Crab Orchard stone veneer with buttresses, a slate roof, limestone detailing on the gable-end parapets, and paired pointed-arch, stained-glass windows. The 1927-1928 St. Marys Episcopal Church (108 West Farriss Avenue) stands at the intersection of North Main Street and West Farris Avenue. It has a cruciform plan, stone exterior with buttresses, a slate roof with gable-end parapets, and paired lancet windows.

As smaller lots in the Roland Park and Sheraton Hill neighborhoods were developed in the 1920s and 1930s, house owners and builders looked to the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival homes being built throughout the district and used these precedents to create scaled-down versions, generally classified as Period Cottages by architectural historians. The c. 1927 J. William Lindsay House (320 Otteray Avenue) is a small, one-story brick house with grouped six-over-one windows, an inset porch, and a French door. The c. 1933 Arthur B. Henley House (112 Hillcrest Drive) has Tudor Revival-style details including a skintled brick veneer (characterized by irregularly laid colored and textured brick created by firing at high temperatures), diamond-paned casement windows with transoms, stone quoins, and an arched stone door surround. The c. 1939 Tyson T. Ferree House (311 Otteray Avenue) draws on the Colonial Revival precedents in the neighborhood with weatherboards, grouped six-over-six windows, and a classical door surround with fluted pilasters. A late example of the style in the Emerywood neighborhood is the c. 1950 Cora B. King House (416 Edgedale Avenue). The house has an irregular brick veneer, prominent stone chimney on the façade, and an arched opening in the front-gabled entrance bay that accesses an arched batten door. Period Cottages often had complementary outbuildings, including the one-story, front-gabled, brick garage that accompanies the c. 1950 Cora B. King House.

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A further simplification of form and detail in residential architecture resulted in the Minimal Traditional style, characterized by near-flush eaves and a preference once again for colonial (if any) detailing. Generally applied to one- or one-and-a-half-story forms, the Minimal Traditional style was prevalent in the 1930s and 1940s development of the Roland Park, The Parkway, and Sheraton Hill neighborhoods, and remained in vogue as smaller lots on the west end of the Emerywood neighborhood were built out in the 1950s. Early examples, including the c. 1939 Marc E. Jones House (1317 Greenway Drive), were symmetrical in form with colonial detailing most often applied to the door surround. Several examples, including the c. 1950 James R. Sloop House (600 Sunset Drive) have a low profile and picture windows flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane windows, features more common on Ranches. Garages accompanying Minimal Traditional-style houses were also void of architectural detail. The c. 1956 Samuel Caudell House (83 Hillcrest Drive) has a one-story, front-gabled brick garage with vertical wood sheathing in the gable.

While the majority of house designs in the district drew from historic precedents, several examples took a modernist approach. Historian Catherine Bishir notes that by the 1930s, “whether in the streamlined Moderne and Art Deco or the new International style brought directly from Europe by recent immigrants – [styles] focused on technology and the future as the source of hope and progress.”⁵⁶ The c. 1951 William K. Whitsell House (1101 Council Street) is the sole example of the Art Moderne style in the district characterized by the smooth wall surface with rounded corners, windows that wrap the corners, and flat roof, all of which contribute to the streamlined appearance of the building. The c. 1960 Ruth P. Ellis House (605 Hillcrest Drive) draws on Japanese influences with a low profile, wide square chimneys, an inset trellis-covered patio, and a decorative brick panel on the front gable.

The preference for modern architecture, in the Uptown Suburbs district and throughout the country, was most often expressed using the Ranch form. Designed to emphasize the width of the façade and a general horizontality, the Ranch tended to be long and low, well suited for the wide lots in the Emerywood neighborhood, though some were also constructed from the late 1940s through the 1960s in the west end of the Roland Park and The Parkway neighborhoods. One of the earliest examples is the c. 1949 Fred E. Whitscarver House II (1018 Country Club Drive), which has a low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhangs, a recessed entrance, and an attached garage wing at the rear. While modern in form, the house has twenty-eight-light picture windows flanked by six-over-six windows on the façade, a reference to Colonial Revival precedents. Colonial Revival details continued to be applied to

⁵⁶ Bishir, pg. 526.

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the Ranch form well into the 1950s; the c. 1957 Robert G. Griffith House (1117 Forest Hill Drive) has eight-over-twelve windows and a denticulated cornice.

More common, especially in Ranches of the late 1950s and 1960s, were asymmetrical facades with low-pitched roofs and multiple exterior materials. The c. 1958 Walter L. Jackson Jr. House (818 Hillcrest Drive) has a low, side-gabled brick form with projecting, gabled wings sheathed in vertical board-and-batten. The c. 1958 Sloan D. Gibson Jr. House (412 Emerywood Drive) is more overtly modern with an eight-bay façade; a mixture of brick and vertical wood sheathing; slender fixed windows above operable hopper windows in the public spaces; and high windows in the private spaces. Both houses have attached garages, a common feature of Ranches.

Building construction in the Uptown Suburbs Historic District continued into the early 1960s with six houses completed in 1962 and an additional four houses finished in 1963. These were predominantly Ranches and Colonial Revival-style houses illustrating a continuation of earlier trends in the district. After 1963, construction in the district decreased sharply with only four houses completed between 1964 and 1975. Homes constructed after the period of significance are predominantly Contemporary-, Colonial Revival- and Neotraditional-style houses erected on undeveloped lots.

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Section 10: Boundary Description

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7. 17 / 588815 / 3981360
8. 17 / 589120 / 3980780
9. 17 / 589050 / 3980740
10. 17 / 588960 / 3980710
11. 17 / 588840 / 3980770
12. 17 / 588750 / 3980610
13. 17 / 588740 / 3980380
14. 17 / 588480 / 3980330
15. 17 / 588430 / 3980340
16. 17 / 588120 / 3980510
17. 17 / 587930 / 3980700
18. 17 / 587720 / 3980820
19. 17 / 587400 / 3980930
20. 17 / 587140 / 3981040

Verbal Boundary Description –

The district boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1:200 scale.

Boundary Justification –

The Uptown Suburbs Historic District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the Johnson Place, Sheraton Hill, Parkway, Roland Park, and Emerywood developments and constructed during the period of significance from 1910 – 1963. Properties to the north, west, and east were associated with other developments. Properties to the south were generally constructed after the period of significance or do not retain sufficient architectural integrity to be included in the district. Properties along North Main Street that were not included within the boundary were constructed after the period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Uptown Suburbs Historic District
Guilford County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name and Town: Uptown Suburbs Historic District, High Point

County and State: Guilford County, North Carolina

Photographer: Heather Wagner

Date: September-November 2011

Location of Digital Masters: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 528-534 West Parkway Avenue, facing northwest
2. 1100-1104 North Main Street, facing southeast
3. 1003-1005 Johnson Street, facing southwest
4. 1104-1108 Johnson Street, facing northwest
5. 104-108 Brantley Circle, facing northeast
6. 309-313 Otteray Avenue, facing southeast
7. 506-514 West Parkway Avenue, facing northeast
8. 405-507 Colonial Drive, facing west
9. 600-604 Sunset Drive, facing northeast
10. 509-513 West Ray Avenue, facing southeast
11. 213-219 Hillcrest Drive, facing west
12. 1105-1107 Forest Hill Drive, facing west
13. 1200-1204 Greenway Drive, facing east
14. 1209 Greenway Drive-607 Hillcrest Drive, facing northwest
15. 1003 Country Club Drive, facing northwest